

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1909.

五拜禮

號三月九英港香

\$56 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$15,000,000

STERLING \$1,500,000 at 1/2 = \$15,000,000

SILVER \$1,500,000 at 1/2 = \$15,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson—Chairman.

H. M. Tomkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

J. W. Bando, Esq. R. Shellen, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq. H. A. Shest, Esq.

W. Hals, Esq. H. A. W. Slade, Esq.

C. R. Leemann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1909.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$1,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$1,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS \$1,000,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months, 4 per Cent.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—GOLD \$2,500,000

ABOUT MEX \$2,500,000

RESERVE FUND—GOLD \$2,500,000

ABOUT MEX \$2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:

60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

LONDON OFFICE:

THREADENEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTING BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives Money in Current Account at the rate of 2 1/2 per Annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For 3 months 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908.

NETERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (\$5,750,000).

RESERVE FUND FL 4,125,745 (about £510,479).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES: Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasopasan, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kota-Radja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2 1/2 per Annum on daily balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4 1/2 per Annum.

Do 6 months 4 per Cent.

Do 3 months 3 1/2 per Cent.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd July 1909.

## Banks.

### YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—Yen 24,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS " 15,500,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:

TOKIO. OHIOO. TIENSIN. PEKIN.

OSAKA. NAGASAKI. NEWCHWANG. DALNY.

LYONS. PORT ARTHUR. ANTUNG.

NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO. LIOYANG.

HONOLULU. MANILA. TIENTSIN.

BOMBAY. SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:

For 12 months 4 1/2 per Cent.

For 6 months 4 per Cent.

For 3 months 3 1/2 per Cent.

TAKKO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1909.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits allowed at 3 1/2 per Cent. per Annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$500 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per Cent. per Annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP—Sh. Tael 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:

Berlin. Calcutta. Hamburg. Hankow.

Kobe. Peking. Singapore. Tientsin.

Tsinaifu. Tientsin. Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

Deutsche Bank.

S. Bleichroeder.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.

Robert Warshawsky & Co.

Mendelssohn & Co.

M. A. von Kottbisch & Söhne.

Frankfurt.

Jacob S. H. Stern.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Co., Koeln.

Bayrische Hypothek und Wechselbank, Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.

DIRECTOR DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

A. KOHN, Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1907.

## Intimations.

THE SAVOY beg to inform:

their Customers and Residents that they are disposing of their Stock at Cost Price, owing to their removal to new premises. Gentlemen's underwear a speciality, also the well-known W. B. Corsets, Ladies' and Children's Shoes, and Canton Embroideries.

The REGAL SHOES are not included, they will be sold at the usual price, \$10 per pair.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 450 lbs. net \$3.45 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1909.

## Mails.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

LONDON, &c., via usual Ports {DEVANHA ..... Noon, 4th Sept. } See Special Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES {SUMATRA ..... About 9th Sept. } Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, CEYLON {Capt. H. N. Rivers, R.N.R. } 10th Sept. } Freight and Passage.

SHANGHAI {DELTA ..... About 16th Sept. } Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909.

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

A 5 or 10 Catty Box constitutes one of the most acceptable Presents to those at Home. Without doubt this is the Finest Blend of TEA at the Price, to be had in China.



### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. ARE NOW BOOKING ORDERS FOR THE ABOVE SPECIALLY-BLENDED FOOCHOW TEA.

PRICES:

Including Freight, Duty and Delivery to any address in the United Kingdom. Per 10 Catty Box, \$17.50. Per 5 Catty Box, \$10.00.

Champagnes,

Sherries,

Marsalas,

Madeiras,

Ports,

Claret,

Burgundies,

Hocks & Moselles,

Brandsies,

Gins,

Whiskies,

Vermouths,

Bitters,

Liqueurs,

Ales,

Beers and Stouts.



Telephone No. 75.

### CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

Wine & Spirit Merchants,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

## Hotels.

### HOTEL PLEASANTON,

No. 17, Water Street, Yokohama.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL—Newly Opened and Furnished Suites or Single Rooms, Private Baths, Modern Sanitary Fittings, Electric Light, Up-to-date Appointments, Renowned Cuisine, Dark Room for Photographers. Charges Moderate.

HENRY LUTZ,

MANAGER.

### HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PRAX, near the TRAM TERMINUS Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1909.

## Shipping—Steamers.

### HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

AND

### WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM" 2,205 Tons, "FATSHAN" 2,205 Tons, "KINSHAN" 1,995 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), and 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).

Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodations. Lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

#### HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-TAI" 1,265 Tons and "SUI-AN" 1,265 Tons.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. and at 2 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M. and at 2 P.M.

#### CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HOI SANG" 457 Tons.

Departures from MACAO to CANTON on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M.

Departures from CANTON to MACAO on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

#### JOINT SERVICE OF

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

#### CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 388 Tons, and "NANNING" 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M.

Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or Vice Versa by the Companies' direct steamers "Linton" and "Santi." These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each cabin.

#### EXCURSION TO MACAO.

On SUNDAY, the 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

The Company's Steamship "HEUNGSHAN,"

will depart from the COMPANY'S CANTON STEAMERS' WHARF at 9 A.M.

Departure from Macao at 3 P.M.

Excursion Rates as usual.

Passengers taking Return Tickets by S.S. Heungshan may return by S.S. Sui-An at 7 P.M. on the same day.

N.B.—The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. This steamer connects with the returning steamer from Macao (Sui-An).

On SATURDAY, the 4TH SEPTEMBER (Weather Permitting).

The Steamship Company's "SUI-AN,"

will make an extra trip to MACAO leaving WING LOK WHARF at 7 P.M.

Departure from Macao on Sunday, at 7 P.M.

FARES.—Week End Rates for 1st and 2nd Class.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

HOTEL MANSIONS, (FIRST FLOOR),

opposite the Blake Pier.

## Hotels.

### HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

String Band play during Tiffin and Dinner.

Hongkong, 5th February, 1909.

A. F. DAVIES,

Manager.

### GRAND CARLTON HOTEL.

8 & 10, ICE HOUSE ROAD.

Telephone No. 812.

Telegraphic Address—"GRAND" Hongkong.

## RENOWNED

For Luxury, Comfort, Quiet, Freshness and Excellent Cuisine.

O. E. OWEN,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1909.

### ASTOR HOUSE



## Mails.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STREAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"BULOW" ..... Capt. F. Prosch	WEDNESDAY, 8th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH" ..... Capt. E. Malchow	About WEDNESDAY, 8th September.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, MARVUN, BRISBANE, SYD. NEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" ..... Capt. F. Iske	FRIDAY, 10th Sept., Daylight.
KODAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNHO" ..... Capt. F. Sembill	Middle of September.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ, CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STREAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, OCEANIKEN	Sellier	13th Sept., P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	AUSTRALIEN	Riquier	14th Sept., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SYDNEY	X	27th Sept., P.M.	
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	POLYNESIEN	Broc	28th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

## MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

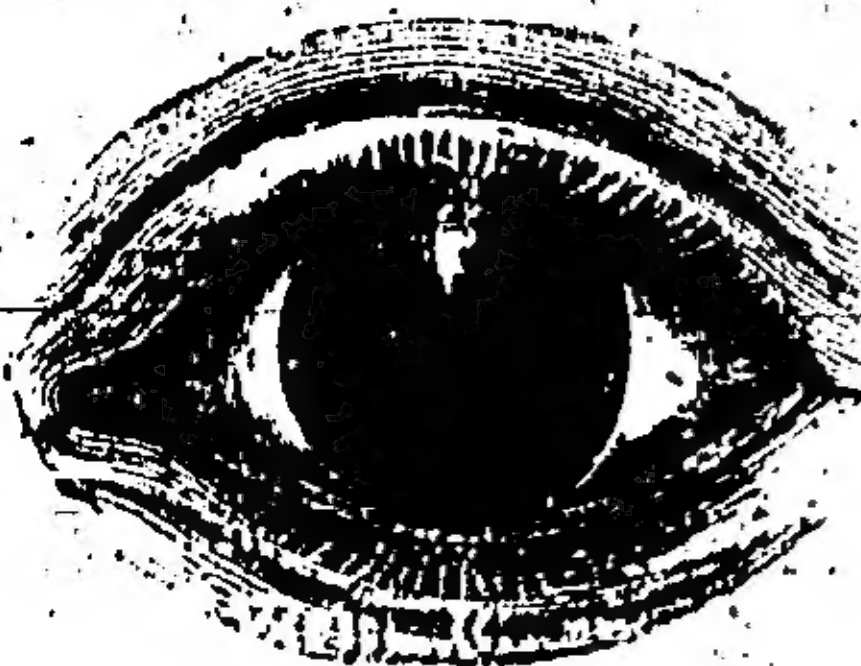
The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line  
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).  
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.  
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamshu.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamshu, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO &amp; CO., Hongkong

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.



EYES

RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
CORNER OF D'AGUILAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.  
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight," free.  
LONDON, GALATTA, SHANGHAI,  
1, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 10, Bealack Street, 106, Nanking Road.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length ..... 515 ft.	Docking Length ..... 376 ft.	Docking Length ..... 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks ..... 28 "	Water on Blocks ..... 26 1/2 "	Water on Blocks ..... 21 1/2 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand. (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugs are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 878, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts,

A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [46]

## TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, Offices and Godown.  
In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Offices.  
No. 9, PEDDERS HILL, a Commodious Five-roomed Dwelling House, with Servants' Quarters, next to the Masonic Club.

Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909. [38]

## TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.  
Apply to—  
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [148]

## TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 2nd Floor of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Tames & Co.).  
One FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, "The Neuk" No. 34, Mount Gough, Peak. Garden and Tennis.

Furnished—Possession from 1st October next.

Apply to—  
THE COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,  
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,  
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1909. [188]

## TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.  
Apply to—  
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.  
No. 1 CLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.  
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.  
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 109, DES VOUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.  
No. 10, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [5]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 34, DUBBEL STREET.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [11]

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS  
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,  
GROUND FLOOR,  
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,  
HONGKONG,  
SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR  
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE COMPOSITION RED BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,  
ac., ac., ac.

Sole Agents for  
FERGUSON'S SPECIAL OREAM and P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF  
SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK  
AT  
REASONABLE PRICES.  
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [11]

## TYPEWRITERS

FOR

## HIRE.

## REPAIR

IS OUR

## SPECIALITY.

## DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central,

Hongkong.

## THE TROOPING SEASON.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS BETWEEN ENGLAND, THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

The trooping programme between England, the colonies and India for the season 1909-10 is issued:

The steamer *Rohilla* arrives in Bombay on October 6 with details; returns to Karachi December 2 with drafts; sails again for home December 10, with Royal Horse Artillery, D. and E. batteries, and Royal Field Artillery, 1st, 16th and 41st batteries; returns to Karachi with drafts February 3, and sails again February 11 for home with details.

The steamer *Dongola* arrives in Bombay on October 19 with the 8th Hussars and sails for home on October 27 with details touching at Aden November 1; returns to Karachi December 21, with 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps, and sails again for home December 31; returns to Bombay February 22 with drafts for Burma and South India and sails again for home March 2 with details.

The steamer *Plancy* arrives in Bombay on October 28 with drafts for Burma and South India and sails again for home November 5 with details; returns to Bombay January 3, with 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and sails again for home January 11 with 2nd King's Royal Rifle Corps; returns to Bombay March 4 with draft and sails again March 11 with details.

R. L. M. steamer *Duffin* leaves Bombay November 1 for Durban with the 15th Hussars and six companies 1st Wiltshires; leaves Durban November 21 conveying 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers for Mauritius, 13th Brigade, R. H. A. (X and Y batteries) and 17th Brigade, R. F. A. (10th, 26th and 32nd Batteries) for Bombay and 2nd Royal North Lancashire Regiment from Mauritius to Bombay. The *Duffin* sails from Bombay on March 25 for home with drafts.

The transport *Soudan* arrives at Madras on December 2 from China with 2nd Cameron Highlanders and sails on January 2 from Bombay and Durban conveying the Scottish Rifles and two companies of the Wiltshire Regiment.

## THE WOMAN WORKER.

THE 80 BEST PROFESSIONS FOR THE WEAKER SEX.

Particulars of some 80 professions for women are contained in the "Fingerpost," issued by the Central Bureau for the Employment of Women, at one shilling. Details are given of the cost and length of training necessary, and, as far as possible, the prospects of each calling. Miss M. G. Spencer, the secretary of the Central Bureau, dwells on the importance of character training as a preparation for all women workers. She calls attention to the fact that in the professions connected with food and dress there are not enough skilled employees to go ground.

## GOLDEN RULES.

Among the golden rules which are laid down in this book, is need for wise advice from a disinterested but expert person, before taking up any training; also that a woman should not change her profession any later than between the ages of 35 and 40.

"A private secretaryship" represents the height of most shorthand typists' ambitions, the "Fingerpost" states. Yet it asserts that women are not a conspicuous success in this profession, and, speaking with a wide generalisation, puts it down to lack of ambition and to limited efficiency. A woman tends to run too much in a groove and to forget that "experience is a rut is not enough."

## A TOO CONFIDENT OUTLOOK.

The growing tendency is lamented of the present-day secretarial workers' sense of over-security as to their prospects of employment, or of advancement, without any consideration as to their own particular capacity or their special qualifications.

The remarkable fact is pointed out that, given equal qualifications, few women in commercial undertakings pass from being employee to employer, a step taken daily by men. She puts it down to many reasons, domestic letters, fear of increased responsibility and lack of enterprise, and also to want of capital.

There are five classes of gardening dealt with in this book, the most novel, of course, being French gardening. It would be more paying than ordinary market gardening, a writer states, and also work very well suited to women; but sufficient capital to wait for results is essential.

## Intimations.

YUEN HING,

No. 4, D'AGUILAR STREET.

FACTORY SWATOW KIA LAK.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL DEALERS

in all kinds of hand-made

DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE

LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER

WARE, &amp;c.,

all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1909. [573]

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1908. [46]

## WEATHER-FORCAST AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.

## METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not, necessarily imply, that bad weather is expected here:—

Signal No.	Signal	Indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.
1.	A CONE point upwards	
2.	A CONE point upwards and DRUM below	
3.	A DRUM	
4.	A CONE point downwards and DRUM below	
5.	A CONE point downwards	
6.	A CONE point downwards and BALL below	
7.	A BALL	
8.	A CONE point upwards and BALL below	

Red Signals indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

Black Signal. Indicate that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

## URGENT SIGNAL.

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office.

## THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

## NIGHT SIGNALS.

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

## SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a Cone will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock.	Aberdeen.
Waglan.	Sau Ki Wan.
Stanley.	Sai Kung.
Cape Collinson.	Sha Tau Kok.
	Tai Pa.

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea; and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels, on demand, by signal from the light houses.

F. G. FROE,

Director.



## Intimation.

Powell's  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

## NEW GOODS

DAINTY  
ROBES

## LACE

## MUSLIN.

PRETTY  
BLOUSES

## AFTERNOON

## EVENING

## WEAR

## Ladies

and  
Children's  
MILLINERY.POWELL'S  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.28, Queen's Road.  
Opposite the Clock Tower.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1909.

## Intimation.

TENDERS FOR REVENUE  
FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

## REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910-1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of reserving the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations contained as named in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, on any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinafter set out and fulfils all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenders to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

Tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are:—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—Opium, Spirit, Gambling and Pawn-broking, as follows:—

(a) in one concession for the whole State.

(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits given respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Patani River.

(ii) KUDAT DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Patani River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River.

(iii) WEST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindasan River and on the other by the northern boundary of Province of Sarawak.

(iv) EAST COAST DISTRICT.—The Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CLARKE.—being the Territory between Batu-Bath and the Lawas northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm rent for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English, and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter into a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Offices of the said Secretary, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. Guthrie & Co., at Singapore, or of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The retail rates for Chandu fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tahil ..... \$ 2.40  
" chi ..... 00.30  
" 500 packet ..... 00.15  
" 4 ..... 00.12  
" 3 ..... 00.09  
" 2 ..... 00.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Chandu is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium Farm shops at prices higher than those fixed by Government and named above (g).

(i) The Opium and Spirit Farmer may fix their own price for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Chandu and Spirit.

(j) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmer will be entitled to the use of a Trade-mark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any Opium or Chandu prepared by them, and to any vessel containing Spirit for sale.

(k) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor at Sandakan a Schedule showing full particulars as to the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(l) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(m) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B. N. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.  
The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.  
The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.  
The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902, as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1904.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1904.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1909.

## Public Company

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, on SATURDAY, 11th September, 1909, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving Statements of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 11 months ending 31st July, 1909, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 10th, and SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1909.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1909.

## Auction.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned have received instructions to sell by  
PUBLIC AUCTION,  
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,  
TO-MORROW,

the 4th September, 1909, at 3.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 6, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,  
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:—  
IVORY CARVINGS, BRASS and  
BRONZE VASES, BOWLS, MAKUDZU  
VASES, PLATES and TEA SETS, SILK-  
EMBROIDERED SCREENS, KAKE-  
MONOS, WALL HANGINGS, SATSUMA  
VASES and TEA SETS, KAGA and  
NAGOYA TEA SETS, &c., &c.  
Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1909.

## Intimations.

NOTICE is hereby given that the portion of Reclamation Street lying between Saigon Street and Market Street will be CLOSED FOR TRAFFIC from MONDAY, the 6th instant, until further notice.

P. N. H. JONES,  
Director of Public Works.  
Public Works Department,  
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1909.

## REGRET

You will NEVER if you  
VISIT

MOHIDEEN &  
THAHA

in  
D'AGUILAR STREET,  
the  
NEW JEWELLERS  
AND DEALERS

in  
CEYLON PRECIOUS  
STONES  
of every description, and  
other GEMS.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

## SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

## SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

STRANDING OF THE  
"DERFFLINGER."

## HOW IT HAPPENED.

Though a few days late the T.M.S. *Derfflinger* came into port at an early hour yesterday morning, none the worse for taking the ground in the vicinity of the Needles on her outward run, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 27th ult. A report got about on Wednesday evening owing to the non-arrival of the mail steamer that something had gone wrong with the machinery, but there is no truth in the rumour, the reason being that owing to the strong current running with the steamer and the difficulty of berthing her at Tanjong Pagar in the dark, the pilot deemed it expedient to come alongside in daylight. The story of the vessel's stranding after she had left Southampton is a simple explanation of how happened these giant steamers. On some insignificant cogwheel, rive, or other part of their vast mechanism. Just at the critical moment the steam steering gear went wrong in a current running strong, and the *Derfflinger* found herself stuck fast on a sand-bank. "The vessel," to use the words of an official on board, "was just as steady as you see her now. No commotion, no uneasiness, no desire even on the part of the passengers to leave the steamer. Fortunately the weather was calm and the work of discharging cargo was carried on as simply as at Tanjong Pagar. The forced detention was enlivened by music, cards, ship's sports and wondering when we should float. Five strenuous Southampton tugs came out after we had discharged 150 tons of cargo. Nobody went away in the meantime although we told them that if they wished they could transfer to another of the Company's steamers, free of charge, but all seemed determined to stand by the *Derfflinger* and they did. After putting overboard 150 tons of heavy stuff, including a lot of silver for China, the vessel was floated successfully. As soon as this was accomplished we steamed back to Southampton and had a thorough survey made of the vessel's keels. Divers were sent down and an unanimous opinion expressed that no injury had been sustained. The place where we went ashore being sand naturally accounts for this opinion. The particular spot is about a mile from the Needles, or two hours from Southampton, and at the time we struck a strong current was racing through a narrow passage. At Southampton we took our 150 tons of lighted cargo on board again including the Chinese silver and several fresh passengers who had heard of the detention and whom it suited to embark just then. The vessel then left on her Eastern voyage, after two days' detention as sound as she is now, and probably there will be no docking until we reach Bremerhaven again.

"Troubles never come singly," remarked the narrator of this account to the S.F.P. reporter. "When we were going through the Suez Canal a large British freight steamer just ahead of us got the chain of a buoy round her propeller and there we were stuck for another twenty-four hours, but no harm beyond the delay."

Captain Zacharias, in command of the *Derfflinger*, is a man who has been trading east in such steamers as the *Stettin*, *Schwaben* and *Sumatra*, for the past ten years and an acknowledged skilful and careful commander.

## RUBBER PROSPECTS.

COMPETITION BETWEEN WILD AND TAME MUST LOWER PRICES.

Commenting on an article on Rubber Output and Rubber Dividends, which we quoted recently from the *Economist*, Mr. Arthur Young, writing to the same journal, says:—

In the article in your last week's issue on Rubber Output and Rubber Dividends, your contributor qualifies the strength of the position: he sets forth by stating that he has only presented one side of the question. The following statistics, bearing on the other side, may be of some interest, more especially as towards the end of the article he makes reference to the comparatively small production of the Malay Peninsula. Certainly such is the case at the present moment, but statistics go to show that already upwards of 200,000 acres are planted with Rubber in these regions, to say nothing of what has been done in Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and other parts of the world, and in five years' time all this area of 200,000 acres will be producing, and on the basis of recent returns from estates now in bearing, the production in 1914 will amount to something like 50,000,000 lbs. or 32,000 tons in round figures, presuming always that there will be sufficient labour to collect and treat such a quantity, and that in the meantime no other contingency, such as disease or hurricanes, have interfered with the trees. Presuming that a similar production is forthcoming from estates already planted in other parts of the East other than the Malay Peninsula, the figures become somewhat startling. One can hardly believe that consumption will increase in a like proportion, and therefore it is to be expected that the tide is not far distant when great competition must arise between wild and tame rubber, and a considerable reduction in price result. While it is possible that a moderately capitalised plantation will be able to hold its own, it will be well for the intending investor to make up his mind what is a moderate capital, and avoid companies whose capital has been waivered freely.

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

IN D'AGUILAR STREET,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

## Intimations.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, TO-MORROW, the 4th September, commencing at 4.15 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

C. GORDON MACKIE,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909.

## HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on MONDAY, 13th September, at 5.30 P.M.

All clubs wishing to compete in the coming season are invited to send representation.

A. O. BROWN  
Acting Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

## JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy  
"Bisquit Dubouche  
& Co."

XXX Very Old Fine ..... \$2.50

V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years

Old ..... 5.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?

QUINQUINA?

DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent,  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1909.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,  
CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE

at  
No. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Office, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,  
25th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.  
Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

## Consignees.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ATHOLL,"  
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 30th September, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Sept., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1909.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE,"  
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBROUGH, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 1st Sept., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1909.

## Consignees.

## S.S. "POLYNESIEN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Dordogne*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Valenciennes*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 8 A.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after MONDAY, the 6th September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 6th September, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 6th September, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. P. DE CHAMEMORIN, Agent.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1909.

## NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DERFFLINGER,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th of September, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th of September, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 11th of September, 1909, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO. Ex S.S. *Thetis* from Smyrna via Naples, *Bayern*, *Barcelona*.

The steamer, having sustained General Average, Consignees of Cargo (from Hamburg, Bremen, Manchester, Antwerp) are informed that they will be required to sign an Average Bond, which will be sent round for that purpose.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOHRS & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDD



Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:

DRY GINGER ALE.

LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE.

PAGNE.

ORANGE CHAMPAGNE.

STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE

AND

REFRESHING.

Watson's

FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water make excellent refreshing beverages.

Guaranteed to be made from the pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)

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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, 10 cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1909.

HONGKONG'S REVENUE PROBLEM.

SINGAPORE CRITICISMS.

The last issue to hand of the Singapore Free Press has the following thoughtful leading article on Hongkong's revenue problem:—

As a pendant to our remarks concerning the likelihood of Hongkong or any other Colony finally obtaining any substantial compensation for the loss of revenue occasioned by the suppression of the opium trade, it is interesting to consider what steps Hongkong proposes to make good the deficiency thrust upon it by the faddism of the anti-opium party at Home. The Government there has introduced a new Liquors Ordinance in which we speak guardedly because the actual text is not before us—it appears they propose that one method of raising funds to meet the deficiency, should be by charging some of the cost against liquor. That as a scheme in a Colony which has heretofore been free from any direct taxation on liquor as we under-

stand, seems a reasonable course to pursue. The money has to be found since the Home Government shows not the slightest intention of redeeming its promise, and has to be found locally, so it is advisable to try and obtain it by a method which will hurt the general community least, and that is through luxury. But the actual method of raising the money as proposed by the Hongkong Government appears to be an extraordinarily unwise one, and one which will not obtain the full benefit such a tax ought. In brief it is proposed to raise the price of liquor licences as to make up a material sum towards the deficit which has to be met. It is estimated the proposed increase would raise a sum of about \$250,000 and would make licences extremely dear. The objections to this course are so obvious, that one cannot but feel that the only reason Government proposed it was in order to maintain the sentimental fiction of Hongkong being a free port. Unquestionably the raising of licences to the extent proposed would drive many smaller holders out of business, it would be an active incentive to hotel proprietors to deal in cheaper kinds of alcoholic liquors, and it would fall entirely to touch the private drinker. It would mean in fact merely placing a premium on drinking in hotels or clubs, as we understand Government proposes to deal with clubs also. Meanwhile the person who still cared to import his alcohol would do so without extra payment, and there would be constant trouble in dealing with such elusive definitions as would denote the difference between a private boarding house, paying guests and all the other varieties of people who live in other people's houses at inclusive charges.

The weight of public opinion has been fairly clearly shown to be entirely opposed to this system, although there have not been wanting those who have pointed out that there will be no hardship on hotel licensees, as they will merely increase their charges to cover the new fees. But the constructive criticism indicates a practical experience of gold mining in the fields of the Commonwealth of Australia. Little more than three months ago a prospecting licence was obtained which enabled the syndicate to operate within an area covered by a continuous line of six miles in extent from the Ninth Mile Post along the line to Tai Po. Headquarters were established at the Shatin camp. After several weeks of active operations the prospectors came across gold bearing quartz. A small quantity of ore was shipped to Manila where the assay report was not favourable to development work. Traces of gold were found in the ore, but it proved of such a poor quality that the gold recovery could never be made to pay the cost of mining. On the advice of the principal prospector, therefore, the syndicate has decided to abandon operations, at any rate for the present.

In this connection it may be interesting to record that a caretaker is still retained in Tai Shui Hang village in the interest of another mining syndicate, who have erected a large corrugated iron shed within which is stored a quantity of mining machinery all packed in cases. It is surmised that a light line of rails will at some time or another be constructed to connect this place with Shatin in anticipation of the commencement of mining operations. If this industry develops into a paying one a new era may open up for the New Territories.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Fifty dollars were imposed on a boatman at the Magistracy this morning for making fast to a steamship.

As will be seen from our advertising column, the Government is advertising the powerful dredger *St. Enoch* for sale.

A CHINESE shroff was charged this morning at the Magistracy with the alleged embezzlement of \$125.50 from a certain British firm. The case was remanded.

FOR stealing a quantity of rubber, two men were fined \$25 each in the Police Court this morning. A like amount was imposed on another Chinaman for the theft of a brass pipe.

THE Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has contributed a thousand Mexican dollars to the fund for the relief of the affected people in Osaka, through the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Kikui.

New Territory Enterprise.

PROSPECTING FOR GOLD.

PIONEERS' DISCOURAGING RESULTS.

Since the discovery of iron ore in the New Territories by the enterprising syndicate promoted by Sir Paul Chater and the subsequent flotation of the Hongkong Iron Mining Co., Ltd., little has been heard in connection with prospecting work for minerals in the New Territories. Although nothing has transpired publicly of individual or collective enterprise in that direction, that was not to say that the spirit of speculation has lay dormant and allowed the resources of the hinterland of the island to go unexploited. Information has just reached us which goes to show that there are not wanting those who are prepared to risk money and employ time and labour in an attempt at discovering payable ore in the territories lying beyond the hills of Kowloon. The pity is that promising results have not rewarded the labour of the latest enterprising syndicate to be brought to our notice. For the present and until we are in a position to place ourselves in possession of first-hand information from the parties more intimately associated in Hongkong's mining ventures it would be inexact to mention individually the names of the gentlemen connected with the Shatin prospecting syndicate which is the title that may conveniently describe the parties concerned in the absence of an exact knowledge of the proper title by which the syndicate call themselves. Our information associates the names of gentlemen who are prominently connected with the work of development of the New Territories with those of Mr. Phillips, an expert prospector, and Mr. Fox, gold-washer, both of whom have had technical and practical experience of gold mining in the fields of the Commonwealth of Australia.

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CHINESE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping and Prince Shun Pui-lap, the special Chinese Naval Commissioners, who are on a tour of inspection of the naval bases in North and South China, are expected to arrive in Hongkong, on the 7th or 8th inst.

I. E. Tsai Nai-huang, the Taoist of Shanghai, has applied the Chinese Club in Hongkong of the contemplated visit of the naval commissioners. A meeting was accordingly held at the Chinese Club yesterday to arrange a programme of reception in honour of the distinguished visitors. After some discussion, it was decided to hold a banquet at which their Excellencies will be invited to attend.

From Hongkong, the Commissioners will proceed to Whampoa and Canton, thence back to Hongkong. The probability is discussed of the Commissioners prosecuting their journey to Europe and America to make a careful study of the system of naval organisation obtaining in those countries.

Price Tsai Hsun, accompanied by Admiral Sah of the Chinese Navy, arrived in Shanghai on 29th ult. from the North on board Admiral Sah's flagship. They reached Woosung shortly before noon, and came up river on board a Chinese dispatch vessel which had been gaily decorated with flags and bunting. As the vessel approached Shanghai a salute of three guns was fired, and at the Kinleeyuen wharf, which was reached about 2 p.m., an escort of 31 Chinese soldiers, mounted, and carrying rifles, was in waiting, and formed a guard of honour as the Prince and Admiral Sah stepped ashore. The distinguished visitors then entered carriages, and accompanied by the escort, drove along the Bund and Nanking Road to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the Bubbling Well Road. At the Yangkiengpang Bridge they were met by an escort of twelve Sikh troopers under Sub-Inspector Spottiswoode, and Trooper McSweeney.

THE "TACOMA-MARU."

HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO THE KAWASAKI YARD.

The O. S. K. steamer *Tacoma-maru*, which was built at the Kobe Kawasaki Dockyard and has completed her maiden voyage to Tacoma, is stated to have proved very satisfactory in all respects, her arrival at Tacoma being two days ahead of schedule. It is now stated that the board of directors of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has presented a testimonial to the Kawasaki Dockyard, accompanied by a gift of ¥10,000.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE SHAMEN DISTURBANCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 2nd September.

With reference to the disturbance which occurred here yesterday morning between the Shamen Chinese guards and the rice merchants as reported yesterday, the Taoist of Constabulary has now ordered the Captain of the guards, Fan Kam-Chueo, to be removed from office and the two men who were the originators of the disturbance to be bamboozed, and further to be exhibited in the stocks in Sha Koo street. When the disturbance was in progress, the guards entered the Hong Lung rice shop and they attacked the accountant and destroyed goods to the value of over two hundred dollars. The guards are alleged to have also taken away from the shop an account book and a sum of 70 taels in cash, as reported by the shop folk to the Taoist of Constabulary. Captain Fan, besides being removed from office, was required to compensate the shop for the loss. After the case was so settled, the Taoist of Constabulary again proceeded to Sha Koo street and personally persuaded the rice merchants to resume business. The rice merchants all appeared satisfied with the action of the officials in the punishment meted out to Captain Fan and the guards, and shortly afterwards in the afternoon of the same day, re-opened their doors and resumed business as usual. Captain Fan was furthermore ordered by the Taoist of Constabulary to let off a quantity of fire-crackers at the doors of the rice shops in that street in token of apology for his mistake. The injured men are now under the medical treatment of the Canton Red Cross Society.

CONSUL-GENERAL IN AUSTRALIA.

Owing to the death of his mother, Taoist Liang Lan Fan, at present Chinese Consul-General in Australia, has applied for four months' leave of absence to return to his native city in Canton to go into mourning. Taoist Liang is expected to arrive here very shortly.

THIEF.

Yesterday a thief was arrested by the guards of the Canton-Hankow Railway for stealing a railway passenger's luggage which contained a sum of two hundred dollars. The thief was handed over to the Nanchow Magistrate; he was ordered to be exposed in the stocks for ten days at the Railway station at Wong Sha. After the expiration of this period, the man will serve a term of imprisonment.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The new Canton Viceroy, H. E. Yuan Shu Hsun, is expected to arrive here this afternoon from Hongkong by the steamer *Hsin Ming*. The officials here assembled at the Tien Tsz Wharf and arrangements have already been completed to receive H. E. Yuan. On his arrival here the new Viceroy will take up his temporary residence in the Kwong Ngar Shu Kuk and will remove to the Viceroy's yamen when he has assumed charge of office on the 4th instant.

[The Viceroy's arrival at Canton was announced in a special telegram from our Canton correspondent, yesterday afternoon.—Ed., J.K.T.]

AMERICAN CHANGES IN CHINA.

MINISTER CRANE SPEAKS OF REAPING MACHINES—THE BANKING OUTLOOK.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago, the newly appointed Minister to China, was in New York on July 31, and had something to say about the chances for American commercial enterprises in the Far East.

"Among the things most generally sold in China," he said, "are American mowing machines and reapers. They have been introduced into North China and into Eastern Siberia. The manufacturers have not only established three or four distributing stations in Northern Asia but one of them is arranging to build a reaper factory in Moscow, which will serve as a means of supply to the Chinese and Siberian trade as well as in Russia proper. "We shall need strong banking institutions in China," he went on, "and no doubt in due time we shall have them. The recent opening of branches of the International Banking Corporation in Peking and Hankow is the beginning of a move in the right direction. With good administrative support and strong financial interests enlisted every banking requirement for the promotion of American interests in China will, without doubt, be forthcoming."

The imports of cotton last year at Odessa amounted to 1,000,000 tons from Singapore and Straits and 500,000 tons from Ceylon respectively. It is estimated that at least a similar quantity will be imported during the year 1909.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Limited, inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ended August 21, 1909, amounted to 34,163.13 tons and the sales during the period to 20,764.87 tons.

THE Korean latest run across the Pacific was uneventful. The passengers were, somewhat disappointed at not being allowed to land at Honolulu, where the liner was detained one day by the quarantine officials. A supposed case of plague had developed in the steerage quarters, and the authorities made a thorough investigation before they gave the steamship pratique. So far as sociability aboard ship was concerned, the passengers enjoyed themselves immensely. Numerous entertainments were given, and it is said that Consul-General Wilder was the shining spirit in these affairs. After leaving Honolulu, at a gathering in the dining hall, Wilder made some remarks, the following being credited to him among other humorous things: "I know why they call Honolulu the 'Paradise of the Pacific.' Because it's such a hard place to get into."

TREE-FELLING BY CHINESE.

WOOD-STEALERS FINED.

Tree-felling is a common offence among the coolie fraternity of the Colony. This morning, two private chair coolies in the employ of Mr. John Hastings and Lieut. Collinson Moray, of The Buffs, were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland (First Magistrate) for being in unlawful possession of newly-cut wood. It appears that the two men some time ago decided that they should relieve Government of a particular tree in the Peak district and having once made up their mind, forthwith set to work. With the help of sharp-edged choppers, they vigorously proceeded with their work of wood-stealing, but unfortunately they were rudely disturbed from their occupation by the unannounced appearance of an Indian policeman who had just been sent from the police station on his beat. As soon as the thieves smelt danger, they unceremoniously dropped their hatchets, and, incidentally, the tree, and made a bee-line as fast as their legs could carry them to the houses of their respective employers. They were, however, shortly afterwards captured, this part of the work being greatly facilitated in view of the fact that one of the coolies had on a lively having all the colours of the rainbow. This morning, the two coolies had to each contribute \$7 to the Colony's much-depleted Treasury.

CALIFORNIAN FEES.

CHINA'S PARTICIPATION.

The first batch of checks for the Portola festival fund of \$200,000 reached the committee at its headquarters in the Phelan building yesterday, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle* of 28th July. These were in response to the formal appeal issued by the finance committee of the festival on Monday. More checks and promises of subscriptions are expected to-day, and from now on it is hoped that there will be a steady stream of remittances.

Until Monday, when 25,000 individual letters were sent out by the finance committee, signed by Louis Stoss, Frank B. Anderson and James K. Armsby, and the publicity given to the call, in yesterday's newspapers, no stop had been taken by the committee to collect funds.

It was felt that it was advisable, before soliciting subscriptions, to see to what extent the outside world would be interested in the festival. Now that it has been established that all the principal foreign nations will send warships here, or will be represented in some official capacity, and that many thousands of visitors will come to the city, it is believed that the importance of providing an elaborate celebration is so generally realized that contributions will be freely made not only by all classes of citizens of San Francisco, but also through-out the State.

TO REPRESENT CHINA.

The announcement that the Chinese Government, having been assured that Chinese sailors will be as welcome on American soil as the sailors of any other friendly power, will in all probability send one, and perhaps two, warships here was a chief topic of interest yesterday. While confirming the fact that the Chinese residents of the city are overjoyed with the prospect of a Chinese warship coming here, the *Chinese Consul-General* had nothing new yesterday to add to the announcement in yesterday's *Chronicle*.

The vessels from which the Chinese Government will likely make a selection for its representation here, it was said yesterday, are the *Hai Shen*, the *Hai Shou* and the *Hai Yang*. These three warships were built for China by the Vulcan Iron Works at Stettin, Germany, in 1897 and 1898. Each is a cruiser of 2,905 tons displacement, having a speed of 20.7 knots, and carrying a complement of 244 men.

In the event that China decides to send a larger vessel, the cruiser *Hai Chi* will, it was said, probably be selected. This ship was built at Elswick in 1899, and is of 4,300 tons displacement, with a speed of twenty-four knots. She carries 374 men. The *Hai Chi* is the most powerful Chinese warship completed, a number of new battle-ships which have been projected for the new Chinese navy not having yet been finished.

The participation of China in the Portola festival, it was said by prominent Chinese yesterday, will be made in a whole-hearted way. The part which the United States has played in the international game of which China has been the checkerboard, has been much appreciated by the Chinese, who particularly remember this country's disinterested action in the matter of the Chinese indemnity.

WILL BE A MONSTER PAGEANT.

With the assurance that China will send a warship here the list of countries which are certain to be represented in the naval pageant in San Francisco bay includes: Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, China and a number of Central and South American republics, besides the vessels which the United States Navy Department will delegate. In all it is likely that nearly fifty warships will be assembled here, flying the flags of fifteen or more nations.

"With the foreign nations and our own Government contributing so splendidly to the programme," said Chairman Louis Stoss of the finance committee, yesterday, "it becomes absolutely necessary that the remainder of the programme, which is to be managed by the Portola committee, acting for the State, should be correspondingly magnificent."

"The reputation of California demands that the entire festival be on a scale never before approached by a State celebration. As every resident of the city and in a lesser but still a very tangible degree every resident of the State will benefit by the coming of so many thousands of visitors, we have no doubt that the amount which we consider necessary to raise—\$200,000—will be subscribed, and so promptly that we shall be able to start at once with the preparations."

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

NANKING EXHIBITION.

DATE OF OPENING.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Shanghai, 2nd September.

The Exhibition at Nanking will probably be opened some time about the fourth moon next year, or possibly later. No date has been definitely decided upon yet.

The following Imperial Decree is dated Peking, 28th ult., and is printed in the *Shanghai Mercury*:—

We have frequently decreed that the development of industries is one of the important objects of the administration of the state and we have ordered Viceroy and Governors to attend to it and we have despatched High Commissioners to exhibitions of various foreign countries in view of developing our people's knowledge to improve their industries. Our country has a large area and there are very many products and we should never neglect to improve them. We have received a memorial from the Board of Agriculture, Works and Industries that at Nanyang an Industrial Exhibition will be opened and asking that the goods to be exhibited be exempted from all duties and likin. The Liangkang provinces are well developed and prosperous and it is suitable to open such an enterprise to show an example to the other provinces. Therefore we hereby appoint Chang Jen-chun, the High Commissioner of Trade for Nanyang (Southern ports), and the Viceroy of Liangkang, the Presidents of the Nanyang Industrial Exhibition, and we also order Viceroy, and Governors concerned that all the goods to be exhibited in the Exhibition be exempted from all duties and likin. When the Exhibition is opened the Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce will detail a competent official as the Chief Commissioner for examining the exhibits who will attend the ceremony of the opening to show our sincere wishes of having proper development of agriculture and industries and thereby to expand our commerce.

STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

FORTY-TWO DESPATCHED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 2nd September.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications has despatched forty-two students to America.

COPPER CURRENCY.

MINTING TO BE STOPPED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 2nd September.

The Ministry of Finance has notified all the Provinces to stop the minting of copper cents.

PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

SUPERVISORS' REPORT AWAITED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po."] Peking, 2nd September.

The Ministry of Finance is unable to ascertain the budget of expenditure for the Provinces until the Board receives from the financial supervisors of the respective Provinces their reports on the prefectures and sub-prefectures.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

NINTH ROUND.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB vs. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The representatives of the Victoria Recreation Club added another victory to their long list yesterday afternoon when they met and defeated the Royal Engineers in the last round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition. The play was not as fast as many anticipated, the game being a one-sided one in favour of the home team from the very commencement, Carroll scoring twice and Pereira and Barros one goal each in the first spell. A lot of loose play was witnessed in the latter half of the game and although the Engineers looked like scoring once or twice at this stage, Alves and Carroll, the Club's backs, were always available for checking this move and frustrated all attempts, the latter swimmer and Remedios adding another goal each before time; the register showing 4 goals to nil in favour of the Victoria Recreation Club. The old Club are to be congratulated on carrying off the Challenge Shield again this season, being represented this year in the contest by L. E. Lamont (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. E. S. Alves, A. V. Barros, A. A. Claxton, P. M. Remedios and J. M. Roxa Pereira.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
V. R. C.	8	0	0	16
C. Y. C.	7	1	0	14
Buffs.	7	5	2	10
L. R. C.	8	4	3	10
B. O. C.	7	3	2	10
R. E.	7	2	3	10
St. C. R. G.A.	7	1	6	10
St. C. R. G.A.	7	1	6	10
St. C. R. G.A.	7	1	6	10



## Telegrams.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## EX-VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

## AUDIENCE WITH THE REGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 2nd September.

Mr. Fairbanks, ex-Vice-president of the United States of America, has arrived at Peking and has had an audience with the Prince Regent.

Both have expressed their mutual pleasure at the cordiality of the meeting.

## CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

## SHOULD RESUME DUTY.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 2nd September.

In view of Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung's protracted illness, the Prince Regent fears it might affect the business of state very much.

His Imperial Highness has, therefore, charged Tsai Cheuk and Na Tung to again visit Chang Chih-tung, and urge upon him the advisability of resuming duties as early as possible.

## THE CHIENTAO DISPUTE.

## AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

[By courtesy of the "Shung Po"]

Peking, 2nd September.

An agreement has been concluded between China and Japan regarding the Chientao dispute.

Japan recognises the territory as belonging to China, while the latter recognises Japan's jurisdiction over both Japanese and Korean subjects residing within the territory. All other residents come under the jurisdiction of China.

The general tenor of the agreement is to the foregoing effect.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Chinese Government by Sheung Fong, the Minister Plenipotentiary.

## TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

## DECISION IN FAVOUR OF FOREIGN FIRM.

The Patent Bureau has upheld a petition brought by Messrs. Job, S. Stellers & Co., Nuremberg, Germany, for invalidation of a trade-mark, No. 23,354, registered by Mr. Kamijo Chojiro, No. 8, Yokoyama-cho, 3-chome, Tokyo, and decided that the trade-mark in question used for lead pencils is invalid. The decision is published in the Official Gazette of the 24th ultimo.

In giving reasons for the decision, the Patent Bureau tribunals state that the trade-mark, No. 23,354 registered by respondent on November 18th, 1904, consists of a design of a crescent, both ends of which are connected with a curved line, or yukiwa (snow ring). The conspicuous part of this trade-mark, which attracts the public attention, is the form of the crescent, and it may therefore be called the moon or crescent mark. The trade-mark held by petitioner, which was registered on January 31, 1899, No. 11,974, can also be called the moon mark or yukiwa. Thus the two marks are identical in application. The goods for which petitioner's trade-mark is used are lead pencils, while respondent's is not only used for lead pencils but for other articles. In consequence respondent's trade-mark when used for lead pencils comes under the provisions of No. 4 of Article II of the Trade-Mark Law and its registration for lead pencils is invalid in accordance with Article X of the same Law. Respondent maintained that he had been using only a part of the essential portion of the trade-mark held by petitioner, and claimed to be using an incomplete trade-mark, as set forth in No. 5 of Article XIII of the old Trade-mark Regulation, so that he was acting in no way at variance with the Trade-mark Law. This contention, however, says the decision, cannot be accepted. The trade-mark No. 11,974 was originally registered by Nakanishi Ginke on January 31st, 1899, and was transferred to petitioner on June 23rd, 1903. It cannot be admitted from the testimony of witness Hayashi Kikuro, that Nakanishi used portion of this trade-mark while the old trade-mark Regulation was still in force. On the contrary it is evident from the testimony of Katsuka Manjiro and two other witnesses that Nakanishi Ginke was using the complete mark. For these reasons the case is decided as mentioned.

## OPIUM-SMOKING IN KOBE.

## SENTENCE ON CHINESE.

Judgment was delivered on the 26th ultimo in the Kobe Chito Saibansho, in the case of two Chinese named Wang Sing-far and Cheng Ching-shong, of Moto-machi, 2-chome, Kobe, on the charge of smoking opium and storing smoking apparatus in their house. Wang was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for six months with labour, while Cheng was acquitted of the charge on the ground of insufficient evidence.

## PORT REGULATIONS OF VLADIVOSTOK.

The following interesting letters dated Vladivostok, July 31, appears above the signature of Messrs. Kust and Albers in the correspondence column of the *Nagasaki Press*:—Since the introduction of the import duty in Eastern Siberia, it has frequently been witnessed that Masters of vessels bound for this port and Nikolajefsk did not comply with the Russian Customs regulations and that the shipping documents for cargo to be discharged at this port and Nikolajefsk were not made up in accordance with those regulations; a series of inconveniences equally awkward both for the Customs house, for the ship's agents and the Ship's Company, also in many instances heavy fines are the result of these offences, and as in many cases only ignorance of the existing Customs regulations is the cause of such offences, we herewith beg to apply to our correspondents giving them hereafter the chief requirements as placed down in the Russian Customs regulations with the respectful request to pay proper attention to them and to advise Masters accordingly whenever they dispatch a steamer to this country:

Upon arrival of a steamer here, the Captain has to present to the Customs house the following papers: (1) The ship's documents (ship's register and articles). (2) Manifest of all cargo for this country. (3) A complete set of bills of lading (Captain copies, which are to be signed by the Captain or the agent at port of shipment). (4) Passenger list with number of pieces of baggage. (5) A complete list of stores and provisions.

Besides the Master has to sign a so-called Captain's Declaration and to state in the same amongst other data: (a) The number of packages to be discharged as per manifest. (b) All goods and/or articles on board not manifested nor stated in the stores and provision lists.

After this declaration has been signed by the Captain, the vessel will be searched by the Customs officers and if any goods and/or other articles having a merchantable value are found that have been hidden or have not been recorded in the manifest, Captain's declaration or store and provision list, as such goods or articles will be treated as contraband. It is a general rule, nothing should be hidden and everything declared.

The Bills of Lading must contain (a) Marks and Nos. the same as shown on the goods. (b) The number of packages. (c) The nature of packing (whether cases, etc., the term "packages" not being admissible). (d) A proper commercial description of the goods (general terms such as "merchandise," "drugs," etc., not being admitted). (e) The gross weight. (Note: The total gross weight and the total number of packages of each Bill of Lading should also be given in letters, not in figures only.)

The Manifest should give a proper specification of the goods as shown in the bills of lading, and the current numbers of the latter should correspond with the manifest. The manifest is to be signed by the agent at port of loading and a spare copy should be supplied for agent's use. All erasures or alterations in the bills of lading and/or Manifests should be avoided altogether, else same have to be authenticated at the port of shipment by the Port Authorities: bills of lading made out to "Order" or "Bearer" must be endorsed by the shipper.

A proper attendance to these directions is absolutely necessary, as high fines are stipulated for any offences against the rules, viz: A fine of Rs. 100 for each package shortlanded against Bill of Lading and Manifest. A fine of Rs. 2 per pound for over-cargo. If the importation of such cargo is prohibited, a fine equal to the duty for over-cargo not manifested but admitted for importation in Russia. Fines from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 are provided for each inaccuracy, discrepancy or deviation from the above regulations regarding shipping documents.

The importation of the following articles is altogether prohibited: Playcards (Chinese and Japanese included), Margarine, opium, Pork and all preserves, sausages, etc., made of pork. Patent medicines (unless special license granted).

## CIGARETTES IN CHINA.

## THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMPANY AND MONOPOLY.

In a recent issue we noted that the Japanese Monopoly Bureau had granted a charter to the Toa Tobacco Company to carry out the preparation of tobacco in Seoul and Newchwang, in order to resist the competition of the British-American Tobacco Trust in Korea and Manchuria. Some idea of the success of this Trust in China may be gleaned from the report by Mr. W. P. Ker, Acting British Consul-General at Tientsin, on the trade of that port in 1907-8. Referring to the quantity of cigarettes sold, Mr. Ker says:—

"The British-American Tobacco Company have almost secured a monopoly of the cigarette business throughout China. Their sales in the North China market are estimated to average some 50,000,000 cigarettes per month. Foreign made brands are imported, but by the far larger sale is made of the cheaper brands manufactured in their large factory at Shanghai. They have recently erected another large factory at Hankow, and are beginning (February, 1909) to bring Chinese tobacco leaf thither from Mukden for manufacture into cigarettes. Agents are sent out all over the empire to advertise the company's cigarettes with pictorial posters, and to make sales whereas opportunely offers. The financial methods are the same as those of the oil companies, that is, the company take all the risk of sales to the natives, and all payments are remitted home to the head office by telegraphic transfer. It is remarkable that the only traders who have not suffered seriously by the recent trade depression are the oil companies and the Tobacco Company."

## AN ELUSIVE DEBTOR.

## APPLICATION FOR IMMEDIATE EXECUTION AT SUMMARY COURT.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz (Pulaski Judge), Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) made an application on behalf of a Chinese client for an immediate execution order against a Chinese bar-boy, who owed the plaintiff \$80.65 for provisions supplied, on the ground that the defendant was likely to run away.

Plaintiff stated that he found some difficulty in serving the writ on the defendant. If he did not run away, it was likely that he would run away. The debt was incurred before the end of the second moon. \$75 had been paid but the balance of \$80.65 had since been owing. In the 4th and 5th moons, defendant said he got his pay but refused to pay the plaintiff. Sometimes plaintiff could not find him.

Defendant stated that he was employed as a bar-boy at a local hotel and his duty was to collect the whole day. He only earned \$14 a month, with which he had to support a wife and family.

Mr. Harris dropped the application.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadonzie & Co. write this afternoon:—

Although only a small business has been done during the week, the market continues firm with a hardening tendency.

The eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 11th inst., at noon. The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 10th and 11th inst.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled quiet during the week and close slightly weaker. A small sale has been put through at \$1,000 and there are further sellers. The London rate is 293 ex div. Nationals are in favour at \$65.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons have declined to \$185 at which price there are sellers. North-Chinas and Yangtzes are both quiet and without business to report at quotations. Sales of Unions have been effected at \$335 and \$337½.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have been sold at \$115. Hongkong Fires are firm and inquired for at the improved rate of \$150.

Shipping.—Both China and Manilla and Douglas are quiet and neglected at quotations. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have hardened to \$1½ but there are sellers at the close. Indo-Chinas are wanted at \$5½, without business to report, but shares can probably be had at a slightly higher price. Shell Transports have been dealt in at 7½, closing with further buyers. Star Ferries, old and new, are wanted.

Refineries.—China Sugars have further strengthened, and there are buyers at \$145, but holders are waiting for higher prices. Lurons are easier and obtainable at \$19. Perak Sugars have weakened and business has been done at \$15.25.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering have sellers at \$15.25 in the North. Rauby remain out of favour and neglected at \$1.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have strengthened to \$10 at which they rule strong with no shares offering. Whampoa Docks have likewise strengthened and are quoted buyers at \$5½, but none are obtainable at the rate. Shanghai Docks have improved to \$12 7½ at which rate sales have taken place. Hongkong Wharves are a firmer market in the North with buyers at the improved rate of \$15.18.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$75 for the old and \$45 for the new shares. Hongkong Lands are a shade easier at \$105 sellers. Humphreys Estates can be had at \$2.

Gotten Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at \$7½. Ewot declined to \$13.33 buyers during the early part of the week, but at the close there are sellers at \$13.33. In other Northern Mills, we take the following changes from latest mail advices to hand. Internationals \$12.92. Lau Kung Mow \$11.44 sellers. Soychees \$11.45 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—China Light and Powers have been sold at \$5½ and \$7, closing easier at the latter rate. Dairy Farms have found buyers at \$17, and more can be placed. Green Island Cements have been sold at \$8.75. Sales of Hongkong Ice have been effected at \$188 ex the interim dividend of \$2 per share paid on the 25th ult. Peak Tramways are weaker and on offer at \$14 and \$14.40 for the old and new shares respectively. Philippines are in demand at \$9. Langkats, after rising to \$15.1067½, have reacted and are now wanted at \$15.1045. Sumatras are on offer at \$15.45.

Rubbers.—The Rubber market has been fairly active during the week under review, and prices in most stocks show an improvement. Last week's quotations. Anglo-Malays have improved to \$27-3d, but there are sellers. Balgownies are firm with buyers at \$24 (S'pore) Castelfields are quoted at \$2.10/- and High-fad and Lowlands at \$3-5/- Liggins, after sales at \$1.3/- and \$1-3-6d, are in demand at \$1-2-9. Ledburys have buyers at \$2. Ragallas are slightly weaker and on offer at \$25, and possibly shares could be obtained cheaper.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 159 1/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74½.

Dividends Payable.—Langkats.—Third quarterly dividend of \$12 1/2 for s/c 1909 payable in Shanghai on the 15th inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—September Settlement 9th September. October 19th October. November 19th November. December 19th December.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

## THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE," Captain Norris, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, 4th instant, at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909. [628]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police, to sell by

## PUBLIC AUCTION,

on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1909, at 11 A.M., at the Central Police Station, SUNDRY

OLD and CONDEMNED STORES, Comprising:—

BOOTS and SHOES, HELMETS, BELTS, FILTERS, CLOTHING, KEROSENE OIL, FLOUR, OLD METAL.

ALSO A quantity of RIFLES and AMMUNITIONS, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909. [627]

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on WEDNESDAY,

the 8th September, 1909, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

SUNDRY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY-COVERED DRAWING ROOM SUITE, OVERMANTLES with BEVELLED GLASS, Double TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE-TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD SIDE

BOARDS and DINING WAGON with BEVELLED GLASS, GLASS, CROCKERY and E.P. WARE, PICTURES, a quantity of CANTON BLACKWOOD WARE, CARPETS, RUGS, BRASS-MOUNTED IRON REDSTEADS with WIRE and HAIR MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.

ALSO 2 COTTAGE PIANOS (one by Bechstein and one by The Robinson Piano Co.), One POLYPHON, One GRAMOPHONE and RECORDS.

AND One LARGE AMERICAN ICE CHEST. Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909. [633]

## BURGLARS IN YOKOHAMA.

## FOREIGN PREMISES ENTERED.

On the morning of the 24th ultimo the offices of Messrs. Church & Co. at No. 57, Main Street, Yokohama, were entered by a burglar or burglars, and an attempt made upon the safe. Although the outer lock was forced off, says the *Japan Gazette*, the safe containing negotiable securities valued at several hundred yen, remained intact.

Some mechanics employed by Messrs. Church & Co., residing on the premises, were awakened at about three o'clock by someone in the building. Information was at once sent to the police, who were promptly on the scene, but the intruder, finding that he was discovered, made his exit through a skylight.

In his flight, however, he left behind his sword, together with tools taken from the repairing department of the premises, and a revolver belonging to Mr. Chyck, which had only a day or two before been given out to the mechanics to clean. The man seems to have had the weapon nearby in case of interruption, but fortunately there were no cartridges to hand.

It is thought the intruder was someone familiar with the premises. An inspection of the premises by Mr. Church leads him to the conclusion that the man entered from the lane adjoining the buildings, and securing admittance through a small window leading into the repairing room, managed to collect the tools which he afterwards used.

## THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD CO.

## CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE.

The Austrian Lloyd Co. announce a considerable reduction in steamer fares between Bombay, Trieste and London which come into effect from February 1, and also the introduction of a new fortnightly line of one-class steamers at accelerated speed. In order to cope with this traffic the company are proceeding with the construction of a fleet of seven new fast steamers of which three are ready. The basis of the scheme is that the whole of the first and second class accommodation on all steamers on the Trieste-Bombay line will be combined into one class with single fares ranging from Rs. 38 to Rs. 500 with return tickets for two years at one and a half fares, passengers to be allowed to make the sea voyage in one direction by the Messageries Maritimes, the Italian Navigation Company or the North German Lloyd.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1909.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## BELILIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE new term will begin on FRIDAY, 10th September. E. TUTCHER, Headmistress. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909. [631]

## MAGISTRACY.

IT is hereby notified that a MEETING of HIS MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF PEACE for the Colony will be held at the Magistracy, at 2.15 P.M., on MONDAY, the 13th September, 1909, for the purpose of considering the following application under the Liquor Licences Ordinances, 8 of 1898 and 8 of 1908, viz:—

From one WILLIAM WINCH for a publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises numbered 2, Pak Shui Wai, under the sign of "The Belle View Hotel."

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate. Hongkong, 2nd September, 1909. [626]

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## FOR SALE.

THE Twin Screw, Single Ladder, Steam Hopper Dredger "ST. ENOCH" Now at work in Hongkong Harbour. Length 185 feet; beam 36 feet; depth 15 feet 6 inches.

Draft empty 10 feet 6 inches; loaded 12 feet 8 inches. Depth to which buckets will dredge, 46 feet. Capacity of hoppers, 420 cubic yards. Can discharge over the side at 4 feet 6 inches above water level.

The Dredger will be ready for delivery in December next.

For further Particulars, apply to P. N. H. JONES, Director of Public Works. Public Works Department, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909. [632]

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship "GLAMORGANSHIRE," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 3 P.M., will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 9.30 A.M. on the 6th inst. No Claims will be admitted after delivery of Goods has been effected to Consignees, and same must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909. [634]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

## THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909. [630]

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## Intimations.

## THE DAIRY FARM Co., LIMITED.

## BUTTER.

WE regret that, owing to a sharp rise in the price of butter in Australia and to the low rate of exchange ruling here, we are compelled to raise the selling price of our "Daisy" brand butter to 80 cents per lb. from 75 cents per lb. (1st September next), when the following prices will rule:—

"Honeysuckle" brand ..... \$1.00 per lb.  
"Daisy" ..... 80  
"Dairymaid" ..... 75  
"Buttercup" ..... 65  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1909. [536]

## PILSENER

## "ASAHI"

## AND

## "SAPPORO"

## BEER.

## OBTAINABLE AT—

Messrs. CALDBECK, MCGREGOR & Co.

H. PRICE & Co.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

WATKINS, LTD.

FRENCH STORE.

KOWLOON DISPENSARY

AND

EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[47]

## CLUB WHISKY



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S Royal Mail Steamship Line. "EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER. SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec. (Subject to alteration).

From Hongkong,	From Quebec.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	"ALLAN LINE"
SATURDAY, SEPT. 4TH.	FRIDAY, OCT. 1ST.
"MONTEAGLE"	
SATURDAY, SEPT. 18TH.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25TH.	FRIDAY, OCT. 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	"ALLAN LINE"
SATURDAY, OCT. 16TH.	FRIDAY, NOV. 12TH.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. This "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services of China and Japan Governments.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various ports of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port. 45 days.

Via New York, Guide Book, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

W. W. ORRIDGE, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	SATURDAY, 4th Sept, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	KWONGSANG	SUNDAY, 5th Sept, Daylight
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTA	LAISANG	MONDAY, 6th Sept, 2 P.M.
MANILA	WUENSANG	FRIDAY, 10th Sept, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	WUENSANG	FRIDAY, 10th Sept, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	NAMSANG	TUESDAY, 14th Sept, 2 P.M.
& MOJI	NAMSANG	FRIDAY, 7th Sept, Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 17th Sept, 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	HINSANG	SUNDAY, 19th Sept, Daylight

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCURRING 24 DAYS).

The steamers *Katsura*, *Namsang* and *Fooking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning to Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze River, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Koda, Lahad, Duta, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 61. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOI, SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"SZEHOEN"	4th Sept, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"GREENH"	5th " Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	7th " 4 P.M.
ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	8th " "
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KURICHOW"	9th " "
SHANGHAI	"ANJUI"	9th " "
TSINGTAU, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	9th " "
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	12th " Daylight.
MANILA	"TRAN"	14th " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	16th " 3 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA and USUAL	"TAIYUAN"	23rd " "

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (*Anhui*, *Chowan*, *Linan*, *Chinhua*).

With excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares including wines:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 10. Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
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RUBI	3540	R. W. Almond	MANILA	SATURDAY, 4th Sept, at 3 P.M.
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ZAFIRO	3540	R. Rodger	"	SATURDAY, 11th Sept, at Noon.
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For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone No. 31st August, 1900.

Shipping—Steamers.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR

CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, Etc., via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. HONGKONG MARU	6,000 tons gross	Sail 16th Oct, 1900, at Noon.
S.S. MANSU MARU	5,000 "	" 10th Dec, 1900, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU	6,000 "	" 5th Feb, 1901, at Noon.

For particulars, apply to

K. MATSUDA,

Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1900.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY,

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	Tons	Leaves
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	4,416	SATURDAY, 25th Sept, at Noon.
Do.	"FITZPATRICK"	4,416	SATURDAY, 23rd Oct, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

For	Steamers	Leaves
TAMSUI & SWATOW & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 5th Sept, at 10 A.M.

A special reduction of 20% on 1st and 2nd Class Fare to Foochow will be made during the months of August and September.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHU MARU" and "BUJU MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1900.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES, 1900
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP	INABA MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 6500	WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept, at Daylight.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	HITACHI MARU, Capt. N. Mitherson, Tons 7000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SHINANO MARU, Capt. K. Kawa, Tons 6500	TUESDAY, 14th Sept, at 4 P.M.
VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 8500	TUESDAY, 28th Sept, at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 6300	FRIDAY, 1st Oct, at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, Tons 5000, WEDNESDAY, 19th Sept, at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA, KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 9000, FRIDAY, 24th Sept, 5 P.M.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and YETOROFU MARU, Capt. K. Soyeda, Tons 4500, WEDNESDAY, 8th September.

† Cargo only.

§ Fitted with new System of wireless telegraphy.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS—EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's Newly Built 9,000 Tons Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Hongkong as follows:—

Aizuta Maru (Capt. W. THOMPSON).....About Wednesday, 22nd September.

Miyasaki Maru (Capt. T. MURAI).....About Wednesday, 20th October.

Kitano Maru (Capt. F. E. COPE).....About Wednesday, 17th November.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND THE WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

[498-499]

Shipping—Steamers.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM

FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., TO-MORROW, the 4th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *Marmora*, 10,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the R.M.S. *Pervia*, due in London on 16th October, 1900.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1900.

[4]

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

(FRENCH STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

REGULAR FREIGHT SERVICE

TO

SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO, PERU, CHILE, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL.

The steamers of the CHARGEURS REUNIS Co. proceed from YOKOHAMA DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, without any call en route thus affording a fast regular cargo-boat service from China and Japan to San Francisco.

THE Steamship

"AMIRAL DUPERRÉ"

expected to arrive on or about September.

For further particulars apply to

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

Agents at Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1900.

[58]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

—FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:—

S.S. "LENNOX".....On or about 10th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1900.

[48]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

—FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK:—

S.S. "LENNOX".....On or about 10th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1900.

[48]

AMERICAN-ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INDRAPURA".....On 17th September, 1900.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1900.

[607]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG".....Capt. H. W. WALKER

"KWONG SAI".....Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These fine Steamers, owned by Chinese capitalists and Officer by Europeans, are second to none on the River. Excellent accommodation for eighteen First Class Passengers. The Steamers are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in State Rooms.

Passage Fare—Single Journey.....\$4.

Meals.....\$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,

No. 4, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1900.

[11]

Shipping—Steamers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"

Captain Holmes, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Sept, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, (ice, &c.), throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1900.

[608]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain.	Sailing Date
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"Sverre"	6,352	S. Shotton	1900
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"Ossano"	4,657	F. W. Davies	10th Sept.
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"Kamari"	6,352	J. Mathie	18th Nov.
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\* These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steamer passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1900.



## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London-Bank T.T.	1/9
Do. demand	1/9 1/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 1/16
France-Bank T.T.	2/30
Do. demand	2/30
Germany-Bank T.T.	1/29
Do. demand	1/29
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore-Bank T.T. per H.K. Stoo	74 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T.	85 1/2
Java-Bank T.T.	105 1/2

Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	1/9 1/16
6 months' sight L/C	1/9 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44 1/2
4 months' sight do.	44 1/2
4 months' sight France	2 1/4
6 months' sight do.	2 1/4
4 months' sight Germany	2 1/4
6 months' sight do.	2 1/4
Bank of England rate	2 1/4
Sovereign	11 1/8

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

## MAILS DUE.

Indian (Catherine Ahear) 7th inst.	
German (Prins Eitel Friedrich) 8th inst.	
Indian (Namsang) 15th inst.	
The C. N. Co.'s s.s. Anhai left Shanghai on 2nd inst. and is due here on 5th inst.	
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Moussang from Vancouver, B.C. arrived at Yokohama at 1.30 p.m. yesterday.	

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—  
On the 3rd at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately on the N.E. coast of China, and risen over H. K. and the Pacific.  
Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan, and in moderate excess of the normal over S. China.  
Light S. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and light N.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.  
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.  
FORECAST.  
1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, E. or variable winds, light; fine.  
2.—Formosa Channel, S. winds, light.  
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau, same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

## Shipping.

Arrivals.	
Devanah, Br. s.s., 4785, H. Powell, 3rd Sept.	
Shanghai 31st Aug., Mails and Gen.	
P. & O. N. Co. s.s. H. P. Penafather, 3rd Sept.	
Manila 31st Aug., Hemp and Gen.	
Aratton, Apar, Br. s.s., 2391, A. Stewart, 3rd Sept.	
Kobe 28th Aug., Gen.—J. S. & Co., Ltd.	
Glamorgan, Br. s.s., 3619, H. C. Norris, 3rd Sept.	
London via Singapore 9th July, Gen.—J. S. & Co.	
Hong Wan I, Br. s.s., 2304, G. Kinghorn, 3rd Sept.	
Singapore 20th Aug., Gen.—Wee Ben.	
Tientsin, Br. s.s., 1227, F. Boyd, 3rd Sept.	
Canton and Dept., Gen.—B. & S.	
Chiyeon, Chi. s.s., 1777, C. Stewart, 3rd Sept.	
Canton and Dept., Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.	
Clara Jebson, Ger. s.s., 1443, J. Bendixen, 3rd Sept.	
Manila 31st Aug., Hemp and Gen.—J. S. & Co.	
Clearances at the Harbour Office.	
Hakata Maru, for Kobe.	
Tenyo Maru, for Keelung.	
Hoiang, for Macao.	
Haiting, for Swatow.	
Nanchang, for Canton.	
Devanah, for Singapore.	

Departures.	
Sept. 2.	
Rijst, Netherlands battleship, for Amoy.	
Tromp, Netherlands battleship, for Amoy.	
Koningin Regentes, Dutch battleship, for Amoy.	
Sept. 3.	
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.	
Nippon Maru, for Australian Ports.	
Eskdale, for Samarang.	
Singay, for Hoiboh.	
Nanchang, for Canton.	
Haiting, for Coast Ports.	
Albenga, for Shanghai.	
Kiakiang, for Cheloo.	
Wuhu, for Swatow.	
Dakotah, for Haiphong.	
Hakata Maru, for Japan.	
Loongiang, for Manila.	

Passengers arrived.	
Per Hongwan I, from Singapore—940 Chinese.	
Per Arratton, Apar, from Kobe—Capt. A. E. C. Sander, Mr. Loureiro, and Mr. L. Aganor.	
Per Taming, from Manila—Messrs. Koenig, Nagel, Clegg, Bumby, and The Bandmann.	
Per Devanah, from Shanghai for Hongkong—Messrs. Edey, Page, Philbey, G. Ross, Quinn, Fiamand, Mr. and Mrs. MacLean Gibson, Messrs. Framm, G. C. Gok, J. B. White, Issa Singh and Mishra Singh.	
Per Singapore—Miss Leask, and Mr. Young Chu Hong.	
Per London—Mr. H. C. Moudat.	
Per Kobe for London—Mr. E. Calvert.	
Per Panna—Messrs. Hashiramoto and Wake.	
Per Yokohama for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Johnson.	

Passengers departed.	
Per Desflinger, for Shanghai—Messrs. F. Wegmann, Herose, A. Papier, J. Schluter, J. S. Salomon, and Mrs. Wong Y. Kai.	
Per Nagasaki—Messrs. K. Matsuo and Nagano.	
Per Kobe—Messrs. R. H. Baker and Ho Lee Han.	
Per Yokohama—Messrs. Go Tse Tsun and family, So Koo Yam and children, Ro Men, Wong Men, Fui Koi Pau, G. Arthur, Chan Yock Dick and G. Gorat.	
Per Tenyo Maru, for Shanghai, etc.—Mr. W. Lishman, R. Hon. W. Tatterbell, Whiteley, Mr. E. O. Child, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Moore, Mr. W. K. Blesing, Miss Laura Johnson, Mr. A. Shotton, Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. O'Brien, Mr. A. T. Warrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hayes, Mr. & Mrs. R. M. W. W.	

Shan Wo, Woo Chuang Sun, Hsi-Lun Ting, V. Kakokoshi, Miss M. Gossy, Mr. R. C. Whitenack, Misses A. Reach, L. Reich, and Mr. B. Wright.  
Per Hakata Maru, for Japan—Messrs. Takahara, Alexander, Chapman, Rev. C. H. Hickling, Messrs. C. G. Hickling, Melcher, Mrs. Asawa and a child, Messrs. Nagano, Chan Shao Yua, Ah Sing Nam, Cotte and Marceschap.

Shipping Reports.  
Str. Glamorgan, from Singapore—Fine clear weather.  
Str. Arratton, Apar, from Kobe—Fine and clear weather from port to port.

Str. Hongwan I, from Singapore—Fine weather throughout; moderate N.E. winds.

Str. Taming, from Manila—Light variable winds smooth sea, fine clear weather throughout.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.	
Amigo, Ger. s.s., 820, H. Frandsen, 2nd Sept.	
Haiphong and Hoihow 1st Sept, Gen.—J. S. & Co.	
Bushu Maru, Jap. s.s., 3502, V. Yatsuyama, 23rd Aug.—Mojl 15th Aug., Coal—M. B. K.	
Chenau, Br. s.s., 1309, J. H. Brown, 1st Sept.	
Shanghai 29th Aug., Gen.—B. & S.	
Dallin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Kaburaki, 1st Sept.—Swatow 31st Aug., Tea and Gen.—O. S. K.	

Empress of China, Br. s.s., 3046, W. Davison, R.M.S., 26th Aug.—Vancouver, B.C. 4th Aug., and Shanghai 23rd, Mails and Gen.—C. P. R. Co.  
Fausang, Br. s.s., 1410, H. S. Malkin, 1st Sept.—Sourabaya, 18th Aug., and Samarang 23rd, Sugar.—J. M. & Co.  
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s., 3087, K. Nakagawa, 2nd Sept.—Mojl 28th Aug., Coal—M. B. K.

Hauhan, Am. s.s., 1105, D. F. Avano, 9th Aug.—from Iloilo, Sugar—Captain.  
Hopsang, Br. s.s., 1359, J. M. Hay, 26th Aug.—Java 20th Aug., Sugar.—J. M. & Co.

Japan, Br. s.s., 3806, J. G. Ollent, 30th Aug.—Calcutta 14th Aug., via Penang and Singapore 24th, Gen.—D. S. & Co., Ltd.  
Keong Wai, Ger. s.s., 1115, J. Köhler, 30th Aug.—Hankow 21st Aug., Rice—B. & S.

Kohchoang, Ger. s.s., 1292, G. Roselsky, 30th Aug.—Bangkok 24th Aug., Rice and Meal—B. & S.  
Korea, Am. s.s., 5651, S. Sandberg, 31st Aug.—San Francisco via Ports 5th Aug., Mails and Gen.—F. M. S. S. Co.

Laikang, Br. s.s., 3459, F. Wheeler, 26th Aug.—Calcutta via Penang and Singapore 20th Aug., Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Locksund, Ger. s.s., 1020, W. Taubert, 2nd Sept.—Bangkok 24th Aug., Rice and Wood—M. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1044, G. S. Weigall, 24th Aug.—Saidpur 19th Aug., Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Montrose, Br. s.s., 2886, Glegg, 2nd Sept.—Mojl 28th Aug., Coals.—D. & Co., Ltd.

Rubi, Br. s.s., 1619, R. W. Almond, 30th Aug.—Manila 28th Aug., Gen.—S. T. & Co.  
Shinano Maru, Jap. s.s., 3960, K. Kawara, 29th Aug.—from Moji, Flour and Gen.—N. Y. K.

Sorsogon, Am. s.s., 812, J. Mogare, 3rd Aug.—Iloilo 29th July, Sugar—Jorge & Co.  
Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, P. Cole, 27th Aug.—Iloilo 23rd Aug., Gen.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s., 1340, G. Edwards, 8th Aug.—Manila 5th Aug., Ballast—W. F. White.

Sailing Vessels.  
Eclipse, Br. 4-masted barque, 2969, J. White, 28th Aug.—Canton 17th Aug., Ballast.—S. O. Co.  
King George, Br. ship, 2057, J. E. Jeffrey, 1st Aug.—New York 9th April, Kerosene.—S. O. Co.

Steamers Expected.  
Vessels From Agents Due  
Aobui, Shanghai, B. & S., Sept. 5  
Glenroy, Singapore, M. G. & G. Sept. 5  
Capri, Singapore, C. & Co., Sept. 6  
Catherine Ahear, Singapore, D. S. & Co. Sept. 7  
P. E. Friedrich, Colombo, M. & Co., Sept. 7  
Yotorifu Maru, Singapore, N. Y. K., Sept. 8  
Monteagle, Japan, C. P. R. Co. Sept. 11  
Namsang, Calcutta, J. M. & Co. Sept. 15  
Emp. of India, Vancouver, C. P. R. Co. Sept. 16  
P. Sigismund, Sydney, M. & Co. Sept. 17  
Ceylon Maru, Bombay, N. Y. K., Sept. 18  
Taiyuan, Sydney, B. & S., Sept. 19  
Trabuebar, Suez, M. & Co., Sept. 23

## DOCK RETURNS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCKS.	
Sorsogon	at Kowloon Dock.
Mauban	" "
Hoi Sang	" "
Hygeia	" "
Shinano Maru	at Cantonment Dock.
TAIKOO DOCKS.	
Hanyang	at Quarry Bay Docks.
Sungkiang	" "

## Post Office.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

Mails from Europe via Siberia—  
Date of Despatch Date due in  
from London, Hongkong, Vessel.  
13th & 14th Aug. 5th Sept. Anhai

SIBERIAN ROUTE.  
The despatch from Shanghai on September 11th, by the Koke Maru, is cancelled owing to that steamer's boiler being cleaned. Mails will be sent via Cheloo on September 10th.

The mails via Rany and Harbin are now being despatched under normal conditions with the exception of the above.

A Mail will close for:  
Mojl—Per Fuku Maru, 4th Sept., 9 A.M.  
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Laitang, 4th Sept., 10 A.M.  
Kwong-chow-wan—Per Sui Cheong, 4th Sept., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taitcoria—Per Dromada, 4th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Macao—Per Sui Tai, 4th Sept., 11.15 P.M.  
Manila—Per Rubi, 4th Sept., 2 P.M.  
Sandakan—Per Almaraz, 4th Sept., 2 P.M.  
Shanghai—Per Chiymun, 4th Sept., 3 P.M.

Amoy, Shanghai and Chinkiang—Per Shu-chow, 4th Sept., 3 P.M.  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi and Yokohama—Per Glamorgan, 4th Sept., 3 P.M.

Amoy—Per Hongwan I, 4th Sept., 4 P.M.

Hoihow and Haiphong—Per Amigo 4th Sept., 5 P.M.  
Swatow and Shanghai—Per Kwongiang, 4th Sept., 5 P.M.  
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.O.), via Siberia Mail to Europe—Per Empress of China, 4th Sept., 5 P.M.

Shanghai—Per Chuan, 4th Sept., 6 P.M.  
Swatow—Per Haiman, 5th Sept., 9 A.M.  
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daiten Maru, 5th Sept., 9 A.M.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Titiwang, 6th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Mojl, Kobe, Yokohama and Portland, Or.—Per Henrik Idem, 7th Sept., 11 A.M.

Manila—Per Taming, 7th Sept., 3 P.M.  
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Titiwang, 8th Sept., 10 A.M.  
Amoy and Fookchow—Per Hailan, 8th Sept., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taitcoria—Per Bulow, 8th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Iloilo—Per Kaitong, 8th Sept., 3 P.M.  
Shanghai—Per Anhai 9th Sept., 3 P.M.

Whaiwai, Cheloo and Tientsin—Per Kuit-chow, 9th Sept., 3 P.M.  
Taioctau, Cheloo and Newchwang—Per Nanchang, 9th Sept., 3 P.M.

Manila, Yap, Fr. Wilhelmshafen, Simpsonhafen, Herberstshof, Matupi, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Prins Waldemar, 9th Sept., 5 P.M.

Manila—Per Puanang, 10th Sept., 3 P.M.  
Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Capri, 11th Sept., 10 A.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco via Siberia Mail to Europe—Per Korea, 11th Sept., 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI VIA SIBERIAN Mail to Europe—Per Linna, 11th Sept., 6 P.M.  
Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Oyang, 14th Sept., 3 P.M.

Europe, &c., India, via Taitcoria—Per Australia, 14th Sept., 11 A.M.  
Manila—Per Tean, 14th Sept., 3 P.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash.—Per Shinano Maru, 14th Sept., 3 P.M.

Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per Empire, 15th Sept., 11 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Chuan, 16th Sept., 5 P.M.  
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe and Moji—Per Namsang, 17th Sept., 11 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, (B.C.)—Per Montevideo, 18th Sept., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Hainan, 18th Sept., 5 P.M.  
Manila, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle—Per Taitung, 23rd Sept., 3 P.M.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.  
September 2nd, 1909, a.m.

Yachow	21	29 95	58		REN	I	C
tohow	21						
akhol	0	a.m.					
tohow	21						
akhol	8	a.m.	29 92	84			
tohow	21		29 88	84	NE	I	C
St. James	21		29 88	77			C
Sparr	6	a.m.	29 87	75	N	S	b
tohow	10	a.m.	29 88	84	77	WW	I
akhol	21		29 74	75			O
tohow	9	a.m.					
tohow	21		29 87	81	NE	I	O
tohow	21		29 87	85			C
Shuan	21		29 90	82			

September 2d. 1000. a.m.



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	PAID UP	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	130,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,065,234	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/95 = \$12.72	4 %	\$1,000 sellers London 1/93 (ex div.)
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	£7	£8	{ £4,000 \$150,000	\$10,233	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1903	...	\$65 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$125,757 \$111,000 \$115,000	none	\$14 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$185 sellers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£1	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 20,747 Tls. 118,253 \$2,000,000	Tls. 160,512	Interim of 7/6 for 1908	5 1/2 %	Tls. 120
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$108,148 \$101,349 \$682,509	\$2,464,912	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908	5 1/2 %	\$835 sales
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$204,435 \$109,164 \$1,000,000	\$77,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	7 1/2 %	\$235
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$438,668 \$11,802 \$1,416,173	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7 %	\$115 sales
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$368,711	\$27 for 1907	8 %	\$350 buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$14	{ \$7,000 \$254,638 \$39,067 \$250,000	\$1,035	\$1 for 1906	...	\$9 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 30.6.1908	7 %	\$36
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$21,170	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	7 1/2 %	\$314 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£23,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = \$3.154	...	\$60
do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£23,755	Final of 2/- for 1908 and interim of 1/- for 1/9 1909	...	7 1/6 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£6,817	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	4 %	\$26 sales
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,121	\$5.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	3 1/2 %	\$158
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08	3 1/2 %	\$145 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$145,891	\$3 for 1907	...	\$29 sellers
Persk Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 9,173	Tls. 34 for year ending 31.8.08	...	Tls. 300 sellers
<b>MINING.</b>								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000	£11,556	Interim of 1/6 (coupon No. 12) for year ending 29.2.09	7 %	Tls. 18.20 s.
Rioh Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £1,000,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000	Dr. £2,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	...	\$81
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>								
Fairwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$12
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$90,105	None	...	\$60 sa. and b.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$145,162	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	12 1/2 %	\$61 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000	Tls. 6,261	Final of Tls. 24 for year ending 31.4.09	6 1/2 %	Tls. 794 buyers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 607,457 Tls. 30,000 Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,818	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	6 1/2 %	Tls. 145 sellers
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 35,000 Tls. 35,000 Tls. 35,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 28.2.09	5 1/2 %	Tls. 105 buyers
Central Stores, Limited	50,188	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$24,611	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	...	\$17 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$40,975	Final of \$3 making \$6 for 1908	...	\$75 ex n.f.
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$13,912	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	\$145 new
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$26,475	60 cents for 1908	6 1/2 %	\$91 sellers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$5,486	\$14 for 1908	5 %	\$30 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,528,045 Tls. 1,528,045 Tls. 1,528,045	Tls. 124,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,968	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$44
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>								
Zwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000	Dr. 8,820	Tls. 5 for year ended 31.10.1908	3 1/2 %	Tls. 133 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	6 %	\$74 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000 Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.9.06 (8%)	...	Tls. 914 buyers
Loon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000 Tls. 800,000	Tls. 4,829	Tls. 4 for 1908	...	Tls. 112 buyers
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000 Tls. 200,000	Tls. 15,911	Tls. 50 for 1906	...	Tls. 430 buyers
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12 1/2	12 1/2	{ \$1,500 \$1,500 \$1,500	£648	1/101 per share for 1908	...	\$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Nil.	\$1.20 for 1908	9 %	\$13 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$61,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	8 1/2 %	\$7 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,407	80 cents for 1908	...	\$9.60 sellers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$48	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.08	7 1/2 %	\$17 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,750	Final of 50 cents making 90 cents for 1908	10 %	\$8.70 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$3,700	80 cents for year ending 31.12.06	8 %	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,195	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.3.09	6 %	\$201
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,616	Interim of \$2 for account 1909	10 %	\$188 ex div. s.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$20,990	Interim of \$1 for account 1909	8 1/2 %	\$24 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijl. Bosch en Landbouwen- plaat in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 47,500 Tls. 47,500 Tls. 47,500	Tls. 116,682	and Quarterly div. of Tls. 124 for account 1909	4 %	Tls. 1,040
Park Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 5 cents on \$ paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6 %	\$14
Park Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Pa. 18,640	None	...	\$14.40
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	...	None	...	\$9 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ Tls. 24,820 Tls. 24,820 Tls. 24,820	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4 1/2 %	Tls. 151 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	Dr. \$56,602	None	...	\$23 sales
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	80,000	\$5	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$236	40 cents for year ending 31.5.06	7 %	\$51
Waiwan Waterworks Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	5 %	\$107 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1,360	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$19.80 on 100 Founders shares for yr. end. 31.5.07	6 1/2 %	\$15
Watson, (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$8 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$1.95	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	...	\$4 sellers
<b>RUBBERS.</b>								
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid)	46,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	30 % = 6/- per share for year 1908	...	£7.13 sellers
do. (partly paid)	105,590	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	25 % for year ending 31.3.09	...	£2.15
Balgownie Rubber Estate, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$11,205	None	...	\$614 buyers
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited (fully paid)	8,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	£2.163
do. (contributory)	24,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	£2.143
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co., (fully paid)	18,444	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	£2,784	None	...	£2.15
do. (contributory)	125,540	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	£2.15
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited	18,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	1,820	3 % for year ending 30.6.08	...	£2.15 buyers
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary)	92,720	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	60 % for year 1908	...	£2.19 buyers
do. (7% pref.)	10,100	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	15 % for year 1908	...	£2.19 buyers
Ragalla Rubber Company, Limited (ordinary)	22,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	15 % for year ending 31.12.08	...	\$25 sellers
do. (8% pref.)	2,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	nominal
Leadbury Rubber Estates Limited	67,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	£2 buyers
do. (contributory)	40,000	£1	£1	{ \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	none	None	...	£2.15

\* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

## Intimations.

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SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

[566]

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful impudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. It stimulates, invigorates, and restores the vitality of the system, and is a powerful tonic for the brain, nerves, and muscles, and a most valuable remedy for all cases of nervous debility, mental and physical exhaustion, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1909.

### THE HEALTH OF CHINESE WORKMEN.

(28th August.)

Among the many reports published in connection with the Medical Sanitary Department, there is one which is always of interest and that is the report submitted by the Health Officer of the Port, Dr. G. F. Jordan. In this work, which is often of a most laborious character and carries with it great responsibility, the Health Officer was assisted by Mr. Key, Mr. Grone and Aubrey, who took a share in inspecting the shipping arrivals; the inspection of emigrants and quarantine duty. As an evidence of the onerous character of the work it may be stated that during the past year there were 3,991 arrivals, of which 1,913 were British and 2,078 foreign. These figures, we are told, include sailing ships but are exclusive of the Canton and Macao steamers. It might not seem that the Health Officer and his assistants had very much to do in looking after a daily average of ten arrivals, but when it is stated that 489 steamers brought a total of 157,809 persons, most of whom were coolies returning from the Straits Settlements, it will be recognised that in the event of epidemic disease breaking out on route the Health Officer has his work cut out for him. The total number of emigrants during the year amounted to 71,081, and shows a decrease of 3,486 as compared with the figures for 1907. Of this total the majority were for the Straits Settlements—49,643; while the remaining 21,438 were for other ports such as San Francisco, Victoria, Seattle, Salina Cruz, Mauritius, &c. The wave of emigration reached its maximum during the month of March when 8,882 emigrants left the Colony, while the minimum occurred during the month of February when only 2,994 left; this can be accounted for by the fact that the Chinese New Year in February kept back a great many who postponed their departure till after the holiday season. No less than 5,105 went to San Francisco as compared with 3,843 in the previous year. It is not stated whether every one of these five thousand emigrants to the Golden Gate had previously been there before, but we must presume that a large proportion of them must have been, for it is difficult to believe that there was such a number of gentry, travellers and men of substance seeking admission to the United States in 1908. British Columbia took nearly eight thousand Chinese, 7,888 to be exact, so that calculating the poll tax at \$500 gold per capita Canada obtained a very substantial addition to her revenue. There is one item which would bear explanation, though so far as we can see none is offered. In 1908 some 4,789 emigrants to Java ports were examined by the Health Officer as compared with 67 in 1907. Why this extraordinary difference? And whereas eight of these 67 were rejected on health grounds only 82 out of the four thousand odd had to stand down for similar reasons. Salina Cruz is either losing its fascination for the wandering Chinaman or there were reasons, not stated, why only 2,301 went to the Mexican port last year, as against twice that number in 1907. We believe the decrease was due to the prevalence of trachoma, the intending emigrants being held back by the private medical practitioner engaged to look after coolies bound for the American Continent until their eyes were in a healthy state. Honolulu also is fast losing its attraction for the Chinese coolies only 30 being sent there last year as contrasted with 316 in the previous twelve months. One interesting item shows that 329 emigrants were found for German New Guinea where it is to be hoped that they will keep whole skin and avoid the cannibals. It is quite bad enough to have to endure life in Hongkong or Canton during the summer months, but to stand in daily fear of being made up an omelette for an epicurean head hunter is apt to be somewhat trying for the nerves. Probably the Germans have managed to rid the country around which the new chum John will work of those peripatetic nuisances, so that the batch of emigrants, the first evidently from Hongkong, may lead the lives of gentlemen. Another report which will also appeal to a large section of the community is that submitted by Dr. Hartley, the railway medical officer. All round, the medical officer finds abundant signs of improvement in the health conditions of those employed on the construction works, but with due deference to Mr. Hartley's optimistic spirit the record of disease—whether preventable or not we cannot tell—is a lamentable one. Among the Europeans especially, malaria has as usual been playing havoc. The general health shows a distinct improvement—more especially in the camps at Beacon Hill No. 2 tunnel, where there has been a reduction of approximately 50 per cent of cases of malarial fever. After stating that the Europeans suffered badly from malarial fever in the summer in spite of the administration of prophylactic doses of quinine, Dr. Hartley proceeds to describe the conditions under which the men live. "The ground is very wet and soft and with the repeated land slides which occurred on opening up the South end of the tunnel, pool formation could not be prevented. The workmen, moreover, in consequence of the extremely wet nature of the ground, have had to work under most trying conditions, almost always being knee-deep in water or soft mud. This no doubt has been a responsible factor in the incidence of sickness. Now that the work is well in hand drainage and scavenging are being carried out as thoroughly as possible, coolie houses are frequently cleansed with disinfecting fluids, and the result has been a remarkable improvement. Oil is used freely all over the line as a means of destroying mosquito larvae in pools impossible to drain." Not a cheerful picture by any means. Then again: "One of the most troublesome ailments at present is the effect of the dynamite fumes in the big tunnel. The heading is about three thousand feet from the entrance at each face. Ventilation will, however, be much improved when the headings meet in the course of a few months allowing a free current of air through the whole length of the tunnel. Most of the workers, especially at South Face, suffer constantly from severe irritation of throat and lungs as a result of breathing the air heavily charged with dynamite fumes. Occasionally coolies have to be carried out from the workings being overcome by the fumes after blasting operations. A few minutes in the fresh air, however, always revives them and there have been no serious results." Workmen who have to endure such conditions ought to be pretty well paid for their hardship, whatever their skill might be. The total number of cases treated at North and South Face Camps, No. 2 tunnel, during the year was 2,064 as compared with 3,667 in 1907, which is certainly an improvement.

### NOW FOR A DOGS' HOME.

What does Hongkong want with a dogs' home? The idea, according to a statement made by His Excellency the Governor at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council, originated with a certain worthy person in the city who proposes to look after the waifs and mongrels of dogdom. If it had been anybody else than the gentleman in question, we should have said that there was a great scheme behind this dogs' home arrangement. For a moment's consideration will show how the game of fleecing the public could be worked with surpassing results. First, there is the home. Well, that need not be an elaborate affair; certainly one does not expect the housing arrangements to be on a par with the creations of Sir Christopher Wren. A few boards tacked together, a number of staples and an ample supply of water, and the dogs' home is complete. But what an opportunity for graft. Once the home is built, the promoter, if he were one of the worldly wise, could circulate the city for subscriptions towards the cost of erecting the large, airy and substantial structure, fitted with all modern conveniences and under the supervision of the Government. He could point with pride to the fact that humanitarianism is the keynote of life to-day; that it is the highest form of morality; that it is idealism personified; that those who subscribed a dollar to the building fund would be sure to go to heaven, while those who subscribed ten dollars would get there ten times as quick and have a better view. Then to encourage the laggards he might adopt the principle of the University Committee and assure those who contributed, say, \$100 that their marble busts would be placed in the home, while those who gave \$10 would receive an aluminium medal entitling them to nothing in particular. The scurvy knaves who only forked out a dollar would get a free chance in the lottery for broken-down mastrels of the canine breed, all prizes and no blanks. If the promoter did not clear a solid five thousand out of that transaction then his reputation as an expert in diddling the public would be for ever blasted. But anyone having sufficient acumen to start a dogs' home in Hongkong would not fail—and it is only because we know the high standing of the gentleman who is disinterestedly taking up this matter that we seek to show how he is really doing the Colony a double kindness—first in starting the home on really humanitarian lines and second in keeping out unscrupulous adventurers. Well then, having got together the money which is supposed to have been devoted to the building of the palatial dogs' domain—including five acres and two cows with a goat thrown in for luck to keep the unruly herd in order—our importer would humbly go hat in hand to the old and original subscribers and offer them special advantages if they took up new shares in the concern—that is to say, if they subscribed towards the maintenance of the home and the feeding of the brute beasts. What could be more commendable than subsidising a dogs' ward, which would be named after the donor? The dogs also would be re-christened after their sponsors. Of course, instead of giving a monetary grant, one might undertake to contribute so many rats per diem in order that his protégés might not suffer the pangs of starvation. And there again, the donor would be helping the Colony while gaining kudos for himself. Then having got a certain sum for keeping the dogs in good style, with special full diet and extras on Sundays, it would be necessary to appoint a manager or doorman or janitor—the title does not matter—because by this time the Dogs' Home would have blossomed into an institution to be referred to with pride, each single plank composing the three foot square building being by this time the object of reverence. And that would mean another subscription. The Government could be approached for a grant in aid or a donation or a supplementary vote and a little coaching of the officials would see it carried. For is not the dog, man's best friend, and are you to see your friend lack his little luxuries? Of course the subscription idea could be worked as *infinitum*, and

if all else failed then we could have a cats' home, then a dogs' and cats' home, in fact homes for every living animal except the human destitute, who has to wander on the hillside at night looking for a bed among the trees. It is fortunate that this scheme is in the hands of a very respected clergyman who, as we have shown, has saved the Colony from countless possible evils.

### CANTON FOREIGN OPIMUM TRADE DEMORALISED.

(30th August.)

For once in a while, a section of the mercantile community of Canton being incensed at the arbitrary demands of the provincial authorities have declared an amicable in the matter of foreign boycotts in order that they may bring all their forces to bear against the official mandate which has aroused their wrath. Under an old law which has always been more honoured in the breach than the observance, it is required that Canton importers of foreign opium should obtain permits in triplicate from the departments concerned with the trade, but the order had fallen into desuetude even if it had not been forgotten altogether. With the appointment of a new Viceroy of the Liang Kwang, whose sympathies are entirely with the anti-opium faction and who is expected to adopt the proverbial new broom action in regard to matters connected with the opium trade, the officials in Canton have been busily setting their house in order with the result that the law referring to permits for the importation of opium has been discovered and put into operation. The idea, of course, is to induce in His Excellency the belief that there are no more ardent adherents of the anti-opium superstition than the energetic, enlightened and progressive officials of the provincial departments in Canton. Whether the incoming Viceroy will be beguiled by the blandishments of these would-be supporters of the anti-opium decree is beside the question. The serious part of the matter is that the effect of the unwelcome, and so far we can see, ill-advised and unbusinesslike action by the authorities is having a most detrimental effect on the opium trade of Hongkong, and already the Colony has suffered financial loss to the extent of between \$150,000 and \$200,000, and that when the revised regulation has only been in operation for a single week. It will be understood at once from these figures that this is no trifling affair, especially when it is remembered that the origin of the trouble and the dislocation in the opium trade have both been brought about by no fault on the part of Hongkong dealers. The primary objection of the Canton importers to the rule that permits in triplicate must be obtained before they can deal in prepared opium brought from abroad is the old and obvious one that the system opens the door to unlimited opportunities to "squeeze." That it also tends to hamper and harass trade and places in the hands of the officials a stick to break the back of the importers are minor points which are, nevertheless, not to be despised. At all events the Canton importers of opium from Hongkong determined to resist to the uttermost this fresh attempt to handicap their business, and boldly defied the authorities to do their worst. With the object, probably, of bringing matters to a head, the police authorities arrested an opium merchant who had failed to apply for the necessary permit in triplicate, and the fat was immediately in the fire. The resuscitated order declares it to be illegal to deal in opium without the official document so that the police had apparently full power to do what they did. On news of the arrest being circulated the opium importers decided that until the objectionable order was either withdrawn or revoked they would not touch or handle foreign opium and to that resolution they have steadfastly clung since last Monday. While we can readily appreciate the attitude adopted by the importers in refusing to obey the behest of the authorities and take out permits which are a perpetual source of vexatious interference by the officials and are a lever wherewith the authorities may line their own pockets and at the same time curry favour with a Viceroy who may be described as a brand from the burning, we cannot get away from the fact that the real sufferer from the misguided zeal of the provincial authorities is not the Canton importer but the Hongkong dealer who supplies the product. The importer may remain inactive in so far as his dealing in foreign opium is concerned, without experiencing any great loss in his business; not so the Hongkong dealer who is endeavouring to save off till a future day the disastrous results of the anti-opium campaign. In ordinary times the shipment of opium from Hongkong to Canton ranges from 150 to 200 chests a week which means a turnover of between one and a half and two lakhs of dollars for that period. Such an amount is of considerable moment at a time when adverse markets are exercising a depressing influence on trade generally in this Colony, but even were it not so, the matter is of weighty importance both to Hongkong and those engaged in the trade. The British firm of importers here, realising the gravity of the situation made representations on the subject to Consul-General Fox at Canton, but these could only be of a tentative character for the simple reason that even the Consul-General is hedged about by limitations and is practically powerless to interfere in a question which concerns the Chinese people themselves. The Canton merchants have no quarrel with the Hongkong dealers; they have no wish to penalise those who supply the goods which are the subject of this latest form of passive resistance; but as they refrain from buying the financial disabilities arising from the cessation of trade naturally fall on the exporters who

are thereby made the vicarious victims of the Canton provincial officials. According to a local authority on opium affairs, the officials feel they are strengthened in their action by the doings of the select few in Parliament who are clamouring for the suppression of the trade in opium. All the parliamentary discussions on the subject and many of the newspaper comments on the evils of opium are translated into Chinese and published in the vernacular press, which is diligently perused by the officials. The outcome of their reading is that the opium traffic is under a ban imposed by the British Government and that being so they consider that they have been dealt a royal flush and refuse to yield to any representations made on behalf of British importers by the Consul-General or even by the British Minister at Peking. British merchants are, however, entitled to reap whatever benefits they are entitled to under the treaties with China, which embody the principle that not a single chest of opium shall be put up for sale without the Chinese authorities securing for the British dealers an unhindered outlet for their goods. Plainly that right is rendered nugatory when the buyers are so harassed by official meddlers that they deem it the only plan to cease a trade, which, it may be assumed, is profitable to all the participants. The same difficulties are being experienced in Nanking and Hankow which obtain their supplies of the foreign product from Shanghai but we are still in the dark regarding the steps that are being taken by the British merchants in the Northern Settlements, although it is not to be believed that they will take the blow lying down. Meanwhile, as the officials at Canton are running their heads against a brick wall, the consequences be on themselves.

### QUEEN WILHELMINA'S BIRTHDAY.

(31st August.)

Amid the thunder of cannon the birthday of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands was celebrated in Hongkong at noon to-day, when all the warships in the harbour joined with the Dutch squadron in honouring the occasion. Much has occurred since last the royal salute was fired in honour of Her Majesty's natal day, for within that period the history of the Netherlands has been changed by the advent of a Princess who has already captured the hearts of her future subjects. Since Queen Wilhelmina ascended the throne, the sturdy and independent burghers, descendants of the men who defied the might of Spain and France, who sent rovers to the Arctic when Polar expeditions had not become an elaborate holiday excursion, have kept a warm place in their hearts for the little lady who remained at the Hague in the hope of one day fulfilling the desires of her loyal Dutchmen. Time passed and hope deferred made sick the heart of the people, till at length the happy event which kept Holland for the Hollanders and destroyed the aspirations of some German princelings was announced, and greeted with an enthusiasm which was scarcely believed that such staid and unemotional folk as the Dutch could generate. Whether that auspicious occurrence has changed the history of Western Europe it is far too early to say, but it has certainly brought the Royal Family of the Netherlands closer to the people than they were before, and has enlisted in their favour the Powers who would not wish to see dynastic changes in the country of the marshes. This year, the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated in Hongkong with unusual *éclat*, because for once after the lapse of many years we have a Dutch squadron in the port to take part in the ceremonies which attend the celebration of a European monarch's birthday; and it is a recognised fact that if ever you wish to see a Dutchman at his best get a glimpse of him when he is toasting the health of his sovereign. We can well understand that the function which has been arranged for to-night by Dutchmen will be an unbounded success and even if we cannot express our feelings in the language of the day we can join the gallant burghers in wishing long life to Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina and her infant daughter not forgetting the Prince Consort.

### BRITISH BOYCOTT THREATENED.

So incensed have the Chinese become with the boycott as a weapon to be used in self defence or in retaliation for real or fancied slights that they are making use of it on the slightest pretext, and sometimes without the vestige of a pretext. Some of the addle-headed gentry have by some manner of means become obsessed with the idea that once a boycott is declared by China the whole world stands aghast in horror, as if China were the only market in the world. Certainly, China provides a great and growing outlet for the disposal of the superfluous products of foreign countries, but she is not the centre of the earth, although some of the old-fashioned people seem to think so. There are occasions when a boycott may be advisable and even commendable, particularly when it is the only method that can be legitimately adopted to express genuine indignation, but when it is used on any and every occasion when a few ignorant people get an attack of the sulks it loses half its force and outsiders are inclined to laugh at the boycotters for making fools of themselves. Our contemporary the *Mercury* in discussing this question which has arisen again over an affair that occurred at Kiukiang some time ago says that "Apart from all other considerations the boy-

cott inflicts far more injury on China than it does on anybody else. Some of these gentry have flattered themselves with the thought that the boycott of United States goods some years ago produced the financial panic in New York and the States generally that followed two years later. They may be excused their ignorance, but the plain fact is that the result of the boycott of United States goods, serious though it was, was only a drop in the ocean of United States trade. The chief loser was China. Again the boycott of Japanese goods has injured China quite as much as it has injured Japan, if not more so. There is no blinking the fact that the boycott of Japanese goods did serious injury to Japan, although our contemporary makes light of the result, but the boycott was then in its infancy, and the Chinese really believed that they had a right to feel aggrieved. We will not enter into the merits of that dead and gone dispute, but we will do the Chinese the justice of allowing that they acted in the full belief that the boycott was the only means at their command to express their opinion of the invertebrate character of their own Government officials, as well as to make Japan feel that there was now a power behind the throne in China. But when it comes to every petty little insignificant incident being made an excuse for a boycott then the Chinese are behaving like overgrown hobbledoys. And the worst of the whole outfit is the gentry, those retired semi-plutocrats who would dictate if they had the ability and lead if they could find any followers. It may be said that the gentry being mostly composed of ignorant, opinionated officials who have made their pile and gone into retreat to enjoy the leisure life, is not an influential body but that makes no difference. Their rank and position impose on the common coolie and he would be a curious member of the gentry who did not know how to take advantage of the fact. As we have already indicated, the latest move to initiate a boycott has been made at Kiukiang and the gentry is behind it. The trouble originated over the death of a Chinaman, the particulars of which have escaped our memory for the moment. But it led to a British police inspector being charged with manslaughter. He has been tried and discharged because there was no *prima facie* evidence to support the allegation. The result has annoyed the Chinese gentry and a boycott of things British is contemplated. The principal points are set forth by the *Mercury* in the following terms: The recent manslaughter trial at Kiukiang appears to have terminated in a fashion unsatisfactory to our Chinese friends, and they appear to be going about the expression of their dissatisfaction in a very foolish way. It would almost seem as if the dissatisfaction is unwarranted, for the gentleman concerned has practically had two trials, though of a somewhat informal character. Some months ago the British Crown Advocate, in whom are vested some of the functions of a public prosecutor, visited Kiukiang and inquired into the available evidence in the case and came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient *prima facie* evidence to form ground for preferring a charge. With this the Chinese "gentry," of whom we have expressed an opinion more than once, and for whose wisdom we have not an increasing respect, were dissatisfied, and they provided funds for the institution of a charge against Inspector Mears. This charge has had a hearing before His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Kiukiang, and he has decided there is no case. It might have been thought that the British record for even-handed justice, even if there was an unhappy secrecy about the proceedings, would have been sufficient to put a stop to further prosecution of the matter at this point; but, no. The "gentry" are not satisfied; they will appeal to a higher Court. So be it, but let it stop there, as it is worse than useless to seek to exact vengeance from British merchants generally by means of the now familiar weapon, the boycott. It seems that the British Consul has made representations against the projected boycott, but of course without avail. Nobody can stop a boycott except the boycotters themselves, and therein lies the trouble, for if the boycott is employed in return for every pick-pocket which any self-respecting nation would ignore, as being beneath its dignity to recognise, and if it is to be used when there appears to be the slightest miscarriage of justice where do we stand? A trading nation might as well shut up shop altogether as to try to please a crowd of bad-humoured, over-petted, self-willed and pulling children. As regards the case which has aroused the gentry of Kiukiang to stand up as "patriots" and all the rest of the high-sounding titles which such "gentry" usually bedeck themselves with on these national occasions, they believe in the efficacy of the boycott to secure a judgment on appeal. "If the boycott has any effect at all on the trial on appeal, if ever such a trial does take place, that effect will only consist in popular sympathy with the defendant, whether he gets a judgment in his favour, as it seems highly probable he would do, or against him. One of the most serious features of the case is the fact that the reply of the local officials to the remonstrance of the British Consul on the matter of the boycott is lamentably weak as official control over Chinese people usually is—except when they happen to be locked up in prison." Some of the Cantonese who are never so level-headed as when dealing with trade questions ought to read their counsels in Kiukiang a sharp lesson on the insane policy of opportunism.

### A BLOW AT THE BENCH.

While we have great faith in the sound common sense and sane judgment of Mr. Murray Stewart on most questions affecting



the interests of the ratepayers, we cannot restrain the feeling that he has been exceedingly ill-advised at this time in bringing before the Legislative Council a matter which is calculated to reflect on the discretion of the Magistrate's bench in Hongkong. On the Orders of the Day which have been prepared for to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, Mr. Stewart is to ask whether it is a fact that a coolie was fined \$25 for gambling in the public streets, and that a fine of less than half that amount was imposed in another case, on the same day and presumably by the same Magistrate, where the accused was convicted of being drunk and disorderly and committing an unprovoked assault on a European? We have no idea what benefit Mr. Stewart hopes to gain by obtaining an affirmative answer to the question, unless it be that he wishes to "pillory" the Magistrate for these decisions. It is unusual, however, for a legislator to bring forward under the guise of a question a suggestion of lack of discrimination on the part of the bench, and to emphasize the point by the citation of cases which bear no analogy to each other. Neither Mr. Stewart nor anyone unconnected with the police department can possibly tell, we take it, what were the facts that influenced the Magistrate to impose the penalties he did, but we assume we are not far wrong in saying that he had good grounds for differentiating between the two cases. And even if in the turmoil of a Police Court proceedings the Magistrate did swerve from the exact principle of making the punishment fit the crime, we scarcely think that was a reason why his temporary lapse from the strictly judicial need have been proclaimed from the house-tops. Of course, Mr. Stewart's object is to show that the prisoner who assaulted the European was inadequately punished. That may be so, and, candidly, we think that a heavier sentence would not have been out of place. But that only leads us into a *cul-de-sac*. If Mr. Stewart had brought forward a case where the sentence was manifestly vindictive and savage then we could have understood Mr. Stewart's motive for calling the attention of His Excellency the Governor to the fact, with the hope of getting the penalty reduced. There is no such suggestion even in the innuendo conveyed in Mr. Stewart's question. We do not say that he is merely to ask a question for question's sake, but if Mr. Stewart were seeking to gain a cheap and meretricious popularity and to be recognized as the people's champion at the Legislative Council he could not have chosen a better way to go about his business. Not that we believe Mr. Stewart is actuated by any such desire but everybody might not be as open-minded as we trust we are at times. The fact of the matter is that if Mr. Stewart or any other member of the Legislative Council is anxious to make a name for himself as a thorn in the side of the Government, he could find abundant opportunities of firing off meaningless questions which require no answer being self-contained in themselves. Truth's weekly pillory could easily be arranged to suit Hongkong, and the dazle and glitter of bailing the Government would not fail to attract public notice. Every day Mr. Stewart will find similar apparent anomalies not only in the newspapers of Hongkong but also in the London daily papers, and if Parliament were to be besieged by indignant members on every occasion that there was what seemed to be a miscarriage of justice, or even if the Home Secretary alone were approached by members representing aggrieved constituents, there would be an end of public business. We do not suppose that Mr. Stewart has submitted this question of his own volition, but the precedent is a bad one and our only surprise is that Mr. Stewart should have been induced to father it.

### Telegrams.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### NEW CANTON VICEROY.

#### H.E. YUAN BANQUETTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 27th August. H.E. Yuan Shu-Hsuan the new Viceroy of Canton, was the guest of honour at a banquet given, on the 27th inst., by the gentry and merchants at the Kwang Shiu Guild Hall. In the course of a speech, Viceroy Yuan said that, after his arrival in Canton, it will be his endeavour to adjust matters in the administration of the two Kwang Provinces.

#### OPIMUM-SMOKING OFFICIAL.

#### TAOTAI HO SUMMONED TO PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th August. The Anti-Opium Bureau in Peking has summoned Taotai Ho Sing-ho from Fukien to proceed to Peking to be placed under observation.

#### MANCHURIAN VICE-ROYALTY.

#### JAPAN'S SUGGESTION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th August. The intention of the Central Government to transfer Chiu Tshun to the Viceroyalty of the Three Eastern Provinces was prompted by Japan.

### ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

#### AGREEMENT SIGNED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th August. Grand Councillor Na Tung has been conferring with the Japanese Minister for some days on the question of the Antung-Mukden Railway. It is proposed to widen the gauge to that of the Peking-Kalgan Railway, and the land for the use of the railway will be purchased jointly by China and Japan.

An agreement embodying the foregoing terms has been signed by both parties.

All the details will be arranged by Viceroy Sik Liang.

Later. The Antung-Mukden Railway question having been settled, Viceroy Sik Liang has proffered a special request to the Grand Council to revoke the order prohibiting newspapers from making references to affairs concerning the Three Eastern Provinces.

#### CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.

#### SCHEME OF NATIONALIZATION.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 27th August. A memorial has been submitted by the Ministry of Posts and Communications concerning the taking over of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

#### NEW CANTON VICEROY.

#### DEPARTURE FROM SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 29th August. Viceroy Yuan Shu-Hsuan left yesterday morning by the s.s. *Hem Ming* for Canton.

#### NANKING EXHIBITION.

#### VICEROY CHANG DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 29th August. An Imperial decree has been issued appointing Viceroy Chang Jen-chun to be the Director-General of the Nanking Exhibition and directing that all exhibits shall be admitted free of duty.

#### NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

#### ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 29th August. Shun Pui-lap and Admiral Sah arrived at Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

After a stay of 2 or 3 days they will leave for Chekiang.

#### DUTY AND LEKIN.

#### PROVINCIAL SCHEMES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th August. The Central Government has called upon all the Provinces to submit proposals for increasing duties and abolishing lekin.

#### EDUCATION.

#### STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th August. Both the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Education have decided to send students to America in charge of Minister-designate Cheung Yam-tong.

#### ARMY AND NAVY.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS WANTED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 29th August. The Central Government has telegraphed to all the Provinces asking for the recommendation of suitable candidates for the Army and Navy.

#### GREAT FIRE IN KWANG-TUNG.

Nearly a hundred buildings consumed.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 30th August, 1.05 p.m.

A great conflagration broke out in the district of Chukwang, near Teshan, yesterday morning. The fire raged furiously and was practically unchecked in its progress. No less than 88 houses and 27 sheds were consumed by the flames.

### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### PETITION TO THE NEW VICEROY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 30th August. The Cantonese merchants in Shanghai who are shareholders in the Canton-Hankow Railway Co. are of the opinion that as the new Canton Viceroy has been in Canton before to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the Canton-Hankow Railway, they should frame a petition for presentation to H.E. Yuan upon his arrival at Canton for transmission to Peking.

The petition will embody a request for a thorough inquiry into affairs of the Company and for the pushing on of the work of construction.

#### NAVAL COMMISSIONER.

#### SOJOURN IN SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 30th August. Shun Pui-lap, the Naval Commissioner, is staying in the Foreign Bureau.

#### SPECIAL ENVOYS.

#### RANK OF SECRETARIES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th August. The Ministry of War has decided that, in future, the secretaries of all envoys of the first class on special missions to foreign countries should be of the equivalent rank of an admiral or general.

Secretaries of envoys of the second class will be of commodore or captain rank.

This regulation does not apply to Resident Ministers accredited to foreign countries.

The rule has been sanctioned by the Throne.

#### FLOOD IN THE HUKWANG.

#### HOW TO INDUCE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th August. The Viceroy of the Hukwang has memorialized the Throne to the effect that floods have been very disastrous this year within the Provinces.

In order to induce subscriptions towards relief measures he suggests that subscribers of any sum over \$10,000 to the flood relief funds should be given a rank.

The proposal has been sanctioned.

#### CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

#### PRINCE REGENT'S INQUIRY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 30th August. The Prince Regent has directed Grand Councillor Tsai Chuek to call on Chang Chih-tung and inquire after his health, and to ask him to resume his duties as soon as possible.

#### NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

#### DEPARTURE FROM SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st August. Admiral Sah Chen-ping and Shun Pui-lap, Naval Commissioners, left Shanghai yesterday for Chekiang on a tour of inspection.

#### CHINESE MINISTER.

#### DEPARTURE FROM TOKIO.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st August. The Chinese Minister to Tokio left Yokohama yesterday for China.

#### TITLE DEEDS.

#### INCREASE OF FEES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 31st August. The Ministry of Finance has decided to increase the fees on title deeds for property from the ninth moon of this year.

#### CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

#### THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. As soon as his leave of absence has expired Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung proposes to publish for general information the agreement for the loan for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

### STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

#### A THOUSAND CANDIDATES.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. About 1,000 names have been submitted of candidates for examination for the selection of students for America.

#### FINANCE.

#### STUDY OF FOREIGN SYSTEMS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Peking, 1st September. The Grand Council has held a conference at which it was decided to despatch a high official abroad to study foreign financial systems, inasmuch as Tang Shao-yi has made no report on the subject (since his return from the recent special mission).

#### MR. FAIRBANKS'S FORTH-COMING VISIT.

#### TOUR OF SOUTH CHINA.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. The United States Government has informed the Waiwupu that a former Vice-President of the United States (Mr. Fairbanks) is about to visit China.

In the communication a request is preferred that telegraphic instructions be despatched to the Southern Provinces to afford adequate protection to the American gentleman on tour.

#### APPOINTMENT.

#### GRAND COUNCIL'S RECOMMENDATION DISAPPROVED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. The Grand Council has recommended that the President of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries be appointed to some post outside Peking and that the vacancy thus created might be filled by the appointment of Prince Tsai Tsan.

The recommendation has not met with the approval of the Prince Regent.

#### THE CHIENTAO DISPUTE.

#### SETTLEMENT REACHED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. In a confidential despatch to the Central Government, the Waiwupu reports that the Chientao dispute has been settled.

#### NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

#### DEPARTURE FROM SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. Prince Shun Pui-lap and Admiral Sah Chen-ping left Shanghai today.

#### VICEROY YUAN.

#### ARRIVAL AT CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 2nd September, 4.40 p.m. Viceroy Yuan Shu-Hsuan arrived at one o'clock this afternoon.

The official landing took place at the Government wharf.

#### NANKING EXHIBITION.

#### DATE OF OPENING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Shanghai, 2nd September. The Exhibition at Nanking will probably be opened some time about the fourth moon next year, or possibly later. No date has been definitely decided upon yet.

The following Imperial Decree is dated Peking, 25th ult., and is printed in the *Shing-shing Mercury*:

We have frequently declared that the development of industries is one of the important objects of the administration of the state and we have ordered Viceroy and Governors to attend to it and we have despatched High Commissioners to exhibitions of various foreign countries in view of developing our people's knowledge to improve their industries. Our country has a large area and there are very many products and we should never neglect to improve them. We have received a memorial from the Board of Agriculture, Works and Industries that at Nanyang an Industrial Exhibition will be opened and asking that the goods to be exhibited be exempted from all duties and likin. The Liangkang provinces are well developed and prosperous and it is suitable to open such an enterprise to show an example to the other provinces. Therefore we hereby appoint Chang Jen-chun, the High Commissioner of Trade for Nanyang (Southern ports), and the Viceroy of Liangkang, the President of the Nanyang Industrial Exhibition, and we also order Viceroy and Governors concerned that all the goods to be exhibited in the Exhibition be exempted from all duties and likin. When the Exhibition is opened the Board of Agriculture, Works and Commerce will detail a competent official to the Chief

Commissioner for examining the exhibits who will attend the ceremony of the opening to show Our sincere wishes of having proper development of agriculture and industries and thereby to expand Our commerce.

#### STUDENTS FOR AMERICA.

#### FORTY-TWO DESPATCHED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has despatched forty-two students to America.

#### COPPER CURRENCY.

#### MINTING TO BE STOPPED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. The Ministry of Finance has notified all the Provinces to stop the minting of copper cents.

#### PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

#### SUPERVISORS' REPORT AWAITED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. The Ministry of Finance is unable to ascertain the budget of expenditure for the Provinces until the Board receives from the financial supervisors of the respective Provinces their reports on the prefectures and sub-prefectures.

#### EX-VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

#### AUDIENCE WITH THE REGENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. Mr. Fairbanks, ex-Vice-president of the United States of America, has arrived at Peking and has had an audience with the Prince Regent.

Both have expressed their mutual pleasure at the cordiality of the meeting.

#### CHANG CHIH-TUNG.

#### SHOULD RESUME DUTY.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 1st September. In view of Grand Councillor Chang Chih-tung's protracted illness, the Prince Regent fears it might affect the business of state very much.

His Imperial Highness has, therefore, charged Tsai Chuek and Na Tung to again visit Chang Chih-tung and urge upon him the advisability of resuming duties as early as possible.

#### THE CHIENTAO DISPUTE.

#### AGREEMENT CONCLUDED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 2nd September. An agreement has been concluded between China and Japan regarding the Chientao dispute.

Japan recognizes the territory as belonging to China, while the latter recognises Japan's jurisdiction over both Japanese and Korean subjects residing within the territory. All other residents come under the jurisdiction of China.

The general tenor of the agreement is to the foregoing effect.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Chinese Government by Sheung Fong, the Minister Plenipotentiary.

#### THE DUTCH SQUADRON.

#### OFFICIAL LANDING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Blake Pier presented an animated scene this morning on the occasion of the official landing of the Commodore and officers of the Dutch squadron in port. The appearance of so many members in uniform simultaneously since last Saturday has given to the harbour the appearance of a naval base and the good behaviour of the stolid blue-jackets granted shore leave has at the same time elicited favourable comment.

This morning, in order to give the visiting squadron a fitting reception, a guard of honour from "The Buff" with band and colours was drawn up outside Blake Pier to welcome the representatives of Holland's fleet. Captain P. Mitchell Taylor, A.D.C., who accompanied by Mr. J. H. de Reus, Dutch Consul, met the Commodore, who landed shortly after noon, on behalf of His Excellency the Governor and was greeted on arrival by a few bars of the Dutch National Anthem, the guard presenting arms. After inspecting the troops, which favourably impressed the distinguished visitor, the party proceeded to chairs to Government House, where H.E. the Governor officially met the naval visitors.

We understand that to-night, the officers of the visiting squadron will be entertained by the Commodore, Lyoo, to-morrow, the Dutch subject residing in the Colony will give a dinner at Hongkong Hotel to their distinguished compatriots on the occasion of the Queen of Holland's birthday. On Wednesday afternoon, an official luncheon will be given at Government House. The squadron will leave on the following day for Amoy, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, thence back to Hongkong, where the squadron will once more resume its voyage to the Netherlands Indies.

Following are the detailed particulars of the squadron, which have been supplied to us through the courtesy of the Dutch Consul:—Netherlands Squadron, visiting the Philippines, China and Japan, commanded by the Division-Commander, Commodore G. F. Tydeman, on board H. N. M.'s flagship *De Ruyter*, Alde-de-camp of the Commander of the Squadron: Lieutenant—1st class—(Kapitein-Lieutenant) J. D. Albarde.

H. N. M.'s *De Ruyter*, 5,034 tons, crew 341 men. Commander: Captain-Lieutenant (Kapitein-Lieutenant) P. H. van Voorthuysen. First Officer: Lieutenant—1st class—(Kapitein-Lieutenant) G. K. Coum de Hogendorp.

H. N. M.'s *Tromp*, 5,205 tons, crew 345 men. Commander: Captain (Kapitein) J. W. Teijndt. First Officer: Lieutenant—1st class—(Kapitein-Lieutenant) G. J. van der Hage. Spies.

H. N. M.'s *Koningin Regentes*, 5,084 tons, crew 341 men. Commander: Captain (Kapitein) J. R. van der Meer. First Officer: Lieutenant—1st class—(Kapitein-Lieutenant) A. H. D. Hildebrand.

### Canton Self-Government Society.

#### THE "FATSHAN" INCIDENT REVIVED.

RENEWED AGITATION IN CANTON. [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 31st August. The Canton Self-Government Society has issued another circular for the purpose of circulating a public meeting to take place on the 31st instant (to-day) for the purpose of discussing two questions. Subjoined is a free translation of the circular:—

1. A letter has been received from the family of the deceased passenger relating to the *Fat-shan* incident, to the effect that the late Mr. Lai Tso Chai, a witness in the case, had died of consumption on account of exertion and irritation brought about by his zealous efforts in making a fight in connection with the *Fat-shan* incident, and in appreciation of his valuable services as well as to mark their respect for him, the family are pleased to appropriate from the amount of compensation received from the British firm of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, a sum of \$1,500 with which the Self-Government Society is requested to buy a piece of land in which both the late Lai Tso Chai and the deceased passenger, Ho Yau Ting, will be buried and whereon to erect a monument in their memory. On the grave stone, a statement setting out full particulars of the *Fat-shan* incident will be engraved so that they may remain ever fresh in the memory of the Chinese people.

2. The Self-Government Society has been in receipt of several telegrams from the Chinese residing in Annam and the Straits Settlements, &c. to the effect that with regard to the present state of affairs in the Three Eastern Provinces, ill-treatment has been meted out to the Chinese people there by the people of a certain foreign country, the same as that to which the Koreans have been subjected. The Chinese people residing in foreign countries have been greatly incensed, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs appear to be ignorant and do not care to take heed of the matter. The Self-Government Society has been urged to convene public meetings with a view to memorialize the Imperial Government on the subject in order to relieve the Chinese in those provinces from foreign domination. Since troubles have arisen in the Three Eastern Provinces, the Self-Government Society has been prohibited from discussing matters in connection therewith. However, many papers, both foreign and Chinese, have commented on matters relating to the state of affairs in those provinces regardless of the orders of the Imperial Government. As so many telegrams have been received, a meeting is arranged to take place on the 31st instant when they will be read to the assembly for their comment as to the advisability of transmitting them to the Imperial Government for information.

At the meeting of the Canton Self-Government Society held yesterday, it was unanimously agreed to erect a monument to be placed over the grave of the late Lai Tso Chai, who appeared as a witness in the *Fat-shan* case and died, as alleged, of consumption on account of having overstrained himself in assisting to fight the case in the interest of the deceased passenger.

With regard to the question touching the present state of affairs in the Three Eastern Provinces, the Society has been prohibited by the Government to say anything about it. At the meeting it was agreed to send telegrams to the Chinese residing in foreign countries impressing upon them the critical condition of affairs in those provinces and asking them not to forget the disgrace involved upon the Chinese people and at the same time to maintain the boycott movement. In the telegrams thus despatched, the Society purposely omitted the name of the country they intended to allude to.

#### O. S. K.'S AMERICAN LINE.

#### A SEATTLE PAPER'S WELCOME.



## NOTES BY THE WAY.

## LIQUOR LICENCE.

Those who have been following with interest the newly-introduced resolution whereby it is proposed to increase the revenue derived from liquor licences by 200 per cent., experienced another mild surprise yesterday. The discussion was further deferred at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council. This, however, was not altogether unexpected, as it is of prime importance for those concerned to give full consideration to the question before rushing the Bill through Council. Meanwhile, there is a painful reticence on all sides as to how Government proposes to meet the loss in the Colony's revenue as a direct result of the Imperial Government's policy. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that there are not many who would wish to be in the Colonial Treasurer's shoes during the next few fiscal years, when such a thing as the opium trade will have been wiped out of existence. To this respect, it would be interesting to know how far, if at all, the British tax-payer is going to contribute towards the crippled revenue of the Colonies, brought about by the suicidal policy of a Government who are ever ready to lend a willing ear to ignorant and irresponsible faddists, while they are blind to greater evils that are nearer home. They are throwing away the substance for the shadow.

## SELF-GOVERNMENT SOCIETY.

How have the mighty fallen! None could have received a greater shock than that self-formed association at Canton known as the Self-Government Society on being informed in a somewhat convincing manner by those who hold the reins of government that their mischievous propaganda would no longer be tolerated. The prompt action on the part of the high authorities will be hailed with satisfaction in intelligent quarters. The Self-Government Society have been allowed too long to sow the seed of discontent among their ignorant compatriots under the cloak of political reform and the continued loss of Peking has been misinterpreted as a conspiracy at their antagonistic policy. This theory, if ever entertained, has now been exploded and the only thing that remains to be done by the Imperial Government is to take the first possible opportunity to pronounce the ban against an unlawful gang whose interference with matters which they are hardly qualified to speak can only be a stumbling-block to China's progress, besides lowering her in the estimation of Western nations.

## THE YARN DISPUTE.

One of the most important decisions delivered in the Supreme Court of the Colony was that given by the Chief Justice the other day in the yarn case. The importance of the decision by which Sir Francis Pigott reversed his original judgment does not so much lie in the fact that a large sum is involved but in so far as it embodies a question of principle which will have a direct bearing on future transactions between foreign merchants and native dealers.

## A LADY'S AGE.

The delicate matter of a young lady's age is a fruitful source of fun for the humorist but seldom does this hackneyed subject crop up in a Hongkong Law Court. The other day, however, a witness in an interesting action at the Supreme Court relieved the monotony of the proceedings by giving vent to some decided views on the vexed question. The little incident suggests the question of the legality or otherwise of a young lady's evidence in a Court of Law in the case of her age and whether a member of the gentler sex who solemnly declares to the Court that she is a maid of twenty is not in point of fact of mature years. Not that any reflection is meant on the veracity of the fair sex, who are the embodiments of truthfulness, but when it comes to stating the unvarnished truth in a matter of such supreme importance to womenfolk, the best of them have a right to be diffident. How different with men! The average youth in the law, gawky spare prior to entering upon his usual profession, usually professes interesting views on the subject of "When I was a boy," etc., and incidentally throws in an extra number of years which actual facts hardly warrant. But boys will be boys.

## THE HOUSE BOY'S LEAVE.

The subtlety and finesse that is characteristic of the Oriental mind is always a peculiar interest which appeals to the Western observer. Even such a stolid being as a Chinese house-boy is sometimes responsible for a ready wit which at its best can never be fully comprehensible by the Occidental. The other day, I was approached by my "boy" for a week's leave to go to a brother's alleged death. The Celestial's lachrymose condition would have instantly aroused a griffin's compassion, but as I had granted him leave only a month before on a similar pretext, I naturally declined to investigate. On inquiring of the meek-looking Celestial how it was that he came to lose two brothers in a quick succession, he replied: "This time it is my brother's death." He gave him to understand that the next time he would come to me, he would kill for the nonce No. 3, which brought forth the following typical answer: "No. 3, brother have make die last month. Suppose another make brother die, he bring No. 1."

## A SPATE OF FINE WEATHER.

Another week of sunshine. Not for a long time has Hongkong been favoured with an almost cloudless blue sky week in and week out. Picnic parties and sporting fixtures in galore have been in full swing during the past fortnight and there have been none of those tricks of a fickle atmosphere with which exiles in this lonely outpost of the Empire are only too familiar. The dreaded annual visitor has so far given the Colony a wide berth and it would seem that Hongkong is after all a comparatively healthy place as far as the typhoon season is concerned. Nothing could be more pleasing to those of our residents who are not particularly in pursuit of blood-freezing experiences.

## CASUAL CRITIC.

## NEW TERRITORIES PATROL.

## OPINION OF MILITARY MEN TO BE OBTAINED.

A Hongkong Telegraph representative was given to understand that a number of officers of the Garrison left Hongkong last Saturday afternoon for Taipei, on board the transport *Samoy*, in order to make a reconnaissance through a portion of the New Territories, with the object of discovering what facilities there exist for stationing a patrol guard of mounted constabulary in those districts, which are more liable to the attacks of robber bands. The idea is to survey the road—or what correspond to roads—and to form an estimate of the value such a patrol force would form to the Colony. Obviously the idea has originated out of the dastardly outrage, which was committed by a gang of Chinese miscreants on two Indian policemen, who, while in the execution of their duty, were foolishly done to death last week.

## \$500 REWARD.

A reward of \$500 is offered for information which may lead to the apprehension of the persons or persons who were concerned in the murder of two Indian Police at the Lam Tsuen Gap, in New Territories, on the morning of 20th August, 1909.

## THE MUKDEN-ANTUNG RAILWAY.

## A DESCRIPTION BY A RECENT TRAVELLER.

## SCENERY AND SENSATIONS.

Even had it missed the ephemeral prominence of being the latest bone of contention in the Far East the Mukden-Antung line would have earned distinction amongst the most audacious achievements in railway engineering. Were it better known it would probably figure as one of the world's sensations, comparable with the shooting of the chicle, and tobogganing, with the rampant exhilaration of the Rocky Mountains. The 30-inch gauge railway connecting Mukden with Antung-hsien is obviously the offspring of expediency, not of reason, and nothing but a Japanese mind—daring and ingenious—could have conceived it. Work on the line was started in May, 1905, the object of the Japanese army authorities being to increase mobility by carrying supplies over the railway, the majority of the roads being impassable even in dry weather. The railway was not completed through to Mukden until 1906, when the remaining 30 miles were laid down by a Japanese company and later improvements were effected in the matter of grading, deviations, through cuttings, and the reconstruction of the more shaky bridges. Naturally the rolling stock is very light, small Baldwin engines drawing three or four vehicles which it would be absurd to dignify with the name of carriages, being mere boxes remarkable chiefly for inconvenience and lack of adequate accommodation. Two days are occupied in covering the distance of 187 miles between the termini, the dangerous nature of the line rendering travelling after dark fraught with considerable risk. As practically no freight is carried, and the average number of passengers per train is about 20, it is unnecessary to state that the line does not nearly pay running expenses. It is, however, under the administration of the South Manchurian Railway Company and its strategic value as the connecting link between the Korean and Manchurian routes, bringing Japan in touch with Fusan, has impressed Japan with the necessity for rendering it effective at all hazards. Hence the present hubbub in Far Eastern diplomatic circles. That Japan will carry her point appears certain, and with the wider gauge, the strengthening of the bridges and comparatively little tunnelling, the line can be made reasonably satisfactory for passenger traffic, and will enable the produce of the former, which now filters through to the markets in a variety of roundabout ways, to be carried expeditiously and with a greater degree of safety.

## MAKING HEAVY WEATHER.

When one has taken his seat in the train the first problem that presents itself is where he shall put his legs. All the available floor space is taken up with luggage which cannot be packed on the racks. In these circumstances the prospect of the ten-hour journey to Tso-ho-kou is by no means an agreeable one. But when the little engine struggles off at a speed of ten miles per hour the mind of the traveller is kept busy with immediate affairs. The motor is jerky, and some difficulty is experienced in keeping one's seat and avoiding light packages which have acquired extraordinary mobility. The 30-inch track alongside appears as a single blurred rail not too neatly fitted at the joints, and the reason for the incessant jolting is made evident. However, on the few miles of straight line one soon gets used to the motion and is afforded an opportunity of admiring the rich beauty of the country. The monotony of Kaoliang and beans is relieved here and there by irregular groups of trees, willow and poplar predominating. We pass the gleaming of the Shabo and the river Shabo is merely by courtesy, and the war trail is clearly indicated by hundreds of graves, the heaped mounds now almost diminished to the level of the fields. A fertile valley, a splendid area of waving crops, was at the time of the war a mass of barbed-wire entanglements—a Russian precaution against the irresistible nature of a Japanese onset. But there is nothing to suggest the horror of the sanguinary struggle so recently enacted; there—nothing but the grass-grown graves which themselves breathe peace and repose. Picturesque village with prosperous-looking mud dwellings half hidden in a bowser of willow and poplar follow one another at intervals of a mile or so, and burst forth from the long lines of hills, veritable forests of small trees, pine, fir, oak and chestnut. Then comes an area of remarkable terraced farms which remind one of Japan. The country is a panorama of lovely villages where hemp and tobacco are growing luxuriantly, not to mention the now familiar kaoliang and beans, which appear to increase as we proceed. The slopes of the hills are terraced for hundreds of feet up, and the contrast of deep rich green and golden brown is a triumph of rustic beauty. One is convinced that the scenery is by far the best in Manchuria.

## AN INTERCHANGE OF COURTESIES.

A certain hill some little distance from Shih-chiao-tzu recalled to a military man, who was travelling with us, an incident which took place while fighting was proceeding in the neighbourhood. The healthy humour of the story and the fact that it presents in a somewhat unusual light the amenities of warfare are sufficient excuse for repeating it here. The hill was one of considerable strategic importance, and both armies considered it absolutely necessary that the position should be held, as long as possible. First the Russians and then the Japanese gained the vantage-point; only to be disappointed next day. The Russian ideas of hygiene and general cleanliness did not please a Japanese captain, who wrote the Russian officer in command suggesting that as Japan would again seize the hill shortly, it should be well aired. When the Japanese again took the position they found everything spotlessly clean and upon retiring the captain left a bottle of brandy to mark his appreciation of the Russians' action. On their next appearance the Japanese found that the Russians were not to be beaten in the finer points of courtesy, for not only was the camp generally cleaned up, but their reception, but five feet had been left on the table at the headquarters office to pay for the bridge.

## THE FIRST PINCH.

The first real sensation of the journey by the curious little railway is when we begin the ascent of Fu-ching-lung. Up steep gradients, through cuttings in the solid rock, passing round curves with appalling suddenness, the carriages leaning over at an angle of 45 degrees. When we begin to go down the train jolts as if it would leave the line—what kept it on is a mystery of science unsolvable by the lay mind. The descent is gradual but tortuous, and one is jerked from his seat as a particularly sharp curve is negotiated. Even at this elevation the kaoliang grows head high, and acres of beans are spread over the country like huge figured mats. It is a relief to stop at Ho-liang-tzu, half way down, but when we again start the restlessness of the train is even more emphatic. We take daring curves, with the impetuous foolhardiness of a pruned moment and sweep down the long descent as if to sterility till brought up abruptly by the application of the brakes at a dangerous

band above a blood-freezing precipice. Now the quaint helmet mountain peers through the hills and distracts our attention. But the relief is only momentary. At the next curve the oscillation is intensified. The line has been worse constructed here and the curves are more frequent and sharper. We take the last steep gradient with the swoop of an airship and bounce into Fu-ching-lung with a precipitancy which provokes appetite. On again, first looking down upon strange Chinese villages and then high up to the terraced fields on the sides of the mountain. It is a mad journey, and one which in the present circumstances is not enjoyed until it has been safely completed. We look in vain for something to hang on by as the train heels over and almost falls over the steep wooded slopes into the valley beneath. Up, up, up, winding with the sinuous motion of a serpent, taking as much as three curves at the same moment, and when we reach the stiff grades of 1 in 30 almost standing still. Along the miles of valley stretched out below appear patches of green and yellow and brown grain with here and there groups of trees, the whole long vista culminating in a golden river bed through which trickles a thin thread of silver.

## REST AND REFRESHMENT.

At Chiao-tou we stop for an hour and a half to permit the train coming from the opposite direction to cross. Although Chiao-tou has no pretensions to being a metropolis it possesses a refreshment room bearing the legend "Here's the place to cheer up." The words are obviously the happy inspiration of some person who has travelled over Fu-ching-lung. The wheels having been tapped in the approved style and the oil boxes replenished we continue our journey. We have evident reason for "sea-legs" again, for it now seems as if we were sitting on the carburettor of a motor-car. But the jolting is not so bad as it has been, or is going to be. We cross the river Taikou ten times in less than an hour, winding through the valley to avoid hills which the ingenious but callous engineers had not time to pierce when their army was hot upon the trail of the Russians; then five times more the first hour after leaving Nan-Fen and another twenty minutes before reaching the half-way house at Tso-ho-kou. Indeed one becomes intimately acquainted with the Taikou before he leaves it. The crossing is a very primitive construction—possibly quite safe, probably not absolutely so—at all events one would like to see some sort of railing at the sides to obviate the chances of a drop into the river in the event of the train leaving the rails, which as we afterwards learned to our cost, is not so very remote. It is decreed by the time-table that we shall stop at Tso-ho-kou over night. So we dismount there, badly shaken, but otherwise unharmed. At the tiny little village, nestling in a ring of hills almost climbing the majesty of mountains, and clothed in their summit with the swirling fog, we find particularly satisfactory accommodation at a Japanese inn. That the foreigners had been there before was evident, as the house possessed a "European" room, furnished with a bedstead, and what is still more wonderful, a wash-hand stand, jug and basin. But these were merely ornaments, as there was never any water in the jug and the basin more than once disappeared mysteriously.

## THE SECOND HALF.

Early next morning Tso-ho-kou is left behind, and the plucky little locomotive proceeds to cross and recross the river—sometimes almost really a river and at other times only a trickling stream flowing through a shingly bed. The country is even more attractive than before, and beauty follows upon beauty in quick succession. A few streaks of brown winding through the narrow valleys mark the roadlines, while here and there a wild flower has burst modestly into bloom, or the white feather of the meadowweet grows ostentatiously. The remainder of the landscape is green and verdant, conceivably shade of green. In the Black Mountain Pass perhaps the most interesting spot on the route—hundreds of varieties of trees grow luxuriantly and give a pleasing setting to what would otherwise be only awe-inspiring. In working its way to the mountain-top the train adopts a semi-spiral course, and the tracks over which it has passed can be seen beneath—outlining curves and grades which would be considered impossible had they not already been negotiated. Near the summit the ingenuity of the engineer has been severely taxed, but he has solved the problem of how to overcome impracticable things by backing out the train at an acute angle to a grade, and in so getting the engine in its proper position at the next station. At the top of the mountain we had an exhibition of resourcefulness on the part of the staff. Owing to heavy rain the line buckled under the engine at a culvert and the locomotive sank down a couple of feet. In a few minutes a ballast gang were on the spot with picks, crowbars, and poles, and the engineers and guards, setting to work the engine was got into position and the line made safe within two hours. At another spot the front car was derailed and was lifted on to the rails again and the train set going in about an hour. The accidents are frequent, but this is comforting to reflect upon. The journey over the pass takes about an hour and a quarter, and to the ordinary traveller the scenery compensates for the discomfort; but if the mountain were tunnelled an hour could easily be saved, and the passengers would be quite satisfied to miss the scenery in having the greater measure of immunity from accident.

## THE ANTUNG END.

The run through from Mukden to Antung is through practically 100 miles of cultivated valley and rolling down, flanked by an unbroken chain of free-clad hills. The foliage presents the appearance of thick matting, with pines and fir standing out like huge tree-ferns and lean poplars lifting their heads to the sunlight. After leaving Feng-hsueh-cheng, the scene of one of the first actions during the Russo-Japanese war, the valley broadens and the hills increase in height, behind them standing out prominently the irregular, jagged teeth of the Saw-mountain. The amplification of space gives a greater area of crop and more forest, for none of the land is wasted. The valley of the Shabo—the second of the same on the route—now appears in sight, and the river is crossed, and recessed a couple of dozen times over bridges which, to say the least, look suspicious. Then came Antung, and we found half the city under water, the shops in the lower part having the tide-mark a foot or eighteen inches above the street. At the time of our visit Antung was another Venice, and the hills, condensing the traffic from point to point of the city was conducted in 'vikings, the coolies pulling up their trousers and wading through the water up to the knees. The Mukden-Antung journey is under the present conditions not a comfortable one, nor is it altogether devoid of serious risk, but it is one which would gladden the hearts of those who delight in scenery and enjoy experiences. In their special way many parts of the world may present superior attractions, but for general interest and wide variety of scenic beauty the country is one of the world's. It will be surprising if when the line has been improved, the Antung-Mukden trip is not placed on the main tourist route in the Far East.

W. J. JONES, in Japan Chronicle.

## ADMIRALTY DOCKYARD.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that when any of H. M. ships are about to enter or leave the Admiralty Dockyard at H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong, a red flag will be hoisted on the flagstaff erected on the North arm of the aforesaid dockyard.

When this signal is hoisted, all vessels (including native craft and steam launches) must pass to the northward of the docking buoys and the line formed by buoys Nos. 6, 6a and 11.

When any of H. M. ships are about to enter or leave the Admiralty Dock, a blue flag will be hoisted on the above mentioned flagstaff.

All steamships must then pass to the northward of the man-of-war anchorage, and all steam launches, junks, and sampans, must keep out of the way of the ship entering or leaving the dock when in the waters between the following boundaries:

Western Boundary—A line joining Nos. 4, 5, and 6 West Dock buoys and N.W. corner of Dockyard Extension.

Eastern Boundary—A line joining No. 3 buoy, bows of H. M. S. *Tamar*, East Dock buoy, and Western arm of entrance to Naval Camber.

The ship entering or leaving the dock to have the "right-of-way" within these limits, all other vessels to take their own risk within the above mentioned waters when the blue flag is shown from the flagstaff.

## SUICIDE IN THE HARBOUR.

## COOLIE JUMPS FROM FERRY LAUNCH.

A report was made to the police last Friday night of a case of suicide, which had occurred in the harbour. The information was supplied by the coxswain of a Yau-mai ferry launch, and it would appear that while the launch was crossing the harbour on her way to Yau-mai, one of the passengers, who was seated forward, got up his feet and jumped over the side. The launch stopped immediately and a search was made for the man, but without success, and the launch continued the journey. The man was not known to anyone on board. On reaching Yau-mai a report of the occurrence was lodged at the station.

## OPIUM SEIZURE AT BANGKOK.

## DRUG CONCEALED IN FIRE BRICKS.

Customs guards searching the s.s. *Phranang* yesterday came across a small "plant" of over 100 tins weight of opium drugs stowed away among the coal in the bunkers, says the *Siam Weekly Mail* of the 16th ult. It was but a small hint, but satisfactory. And to-day the Customs' folk, while searching the passengers by the s.s. *Kabul*, tumbled across one of the most wily and ingenious attempts to smuggle it was possible to conceive. It seemed that a Cantonese passenger named Ah Fook had several boxes of a substantial nature, reinforced by wooden battens. These latter by their size aroused the suspicions of the searchers and they promptly took one off. Of course it dropped a long fat tin of opium. So they hauled off all the battens and found that each batten had been hollowed out and contained neatly fitted tins of illicit *fin*, one of which had in it no less than 50 tins weight of the treacle-looking stuff. Of course the owner of the boxes was told he must "come along" and, just as he was about to do so, he complained that he was the owner of a small stack of firebricks. They were just an ordinary looking lot of firebricks that looked as though they had come out of a furnace. Just for luck one was broken in halves when it was discovered that they were really tins full of opium which had been covered with a thin coating of clay and then fired. Just how this was done without causing the tins to burst is somewhat of a mystery, as the tins had no vent holes or traces of such, but it had been done in a wonderfully clever manner. Altogether fifty-one tins of opium of varied shapes and sizes were found among the battens and bricks and the Customs' officials must be congratulated upon having frustrated one of the cleverest attempts at smuggling yet discovered locally.

## FIRE AT TAI-KOK-SUI.

## ONE HOUSE BURNED.

Shortly after one o'clock last Saturday morning fire broke out in a house at Tai-kok-sui, near Yau-mai, and had it not been for the sharp arrival of the brigade it might have been attended with serious results. The house where the conflagration took place is a two-storied brick one, and numbered 53. The ground floor was used as a grocer shop, and the floor above occupied by coolies. The fire occurred in the ground floor, amongst a lot of inflammable goods, and ate its way to the first story. When the fire brigade from Yau-mai Police Station, which was charged by Sergeant Macdonald and Policemen Atwell, arrived on the scene, the entire building was ablaze, and steps were instantly taken to save the adjoining houses. In this the firemen were successful. House No. 53 was gutted. The damage done is estimated at \$500 and was not covered by insurance. The origin of the outbreak has yet to be discovered.

## FAR EASTERN SHIPPING.

## PROSPECTS OF COMPETITION FROM THE JAPANESE.

Trade in the East, and shipping in particular, says "Fairplay" were exceedingly bad when I passed over the ground in March and April of this year. In Hongkong I heard that most of the time-chartered boats which had hitherto been engaged in the China coasting trade had been sent home for good, and that out of some 400 boats about 30 vessels remained on the Coast. In Shanghai the same tale was told, and in Japan I was informed that out of a total tonnage of 1,400,000 of mercantile steam shipping owned by Japan 400,000 tons were laid up.

As regards the future of Japanese shipping I am of opinion that the low wages and cheap victualling will enable Japanese shipowners to successfully compete against Europeans, and to gradually compete against European vessels now employed in the China trade; at present lack of funds is the principal impediment.

"I WENT there to find a friend," said Lai Kwai, a coolie, who was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, in the Police Court, to-day (28th ult.), with entering a dwelling house and stealing a quantity of stuff. At about six o'clock this morning Lai entered 86, Connaught Road Central. The front door was not locked. He made his way into the kitchen and collected a kettle, and some tins. On his way out he took up three jackets, which he found lying on a box. On the way down the stairs he was seized by the occupier, who was waiting for him to come out. A sentence of three weeks' hard labour and four months' stocks was passed.

## THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

## A YEAR'S REVIEW.

Following is the report of Dr. J. C. Thomson, Inspecting Medical Officer, on the Tung Wah Hospital for 1908—

## STAFF.

Dr. W. B. A. Moore was Inspecting Medical Officer of the Tung Wah Hospital during the first half of the year; Dr. J. C. Thomson resumed this duty on 7th July.

A second licentiate trained in Western medicine was added to the staff in August, and Mr. Leung Chik Fan, of the Hongkong College of Medicine, was appointed to the new office. Mr. Leung had already acted as House Surgeon from 1st March to 21st June, when Dr. J. C. Thomson was absent on leave, and from 21st June to the end of the year he was again in sole charge during Dr. J. C. Thomson's absence on sick leave.

Another medical student has been added to the dressing staff: three students of the Medical College are now resident in the hospital as surgical dressers.

An important advance was resolved on by the directors in December, and will take effect at the opening of the next session of the Hongkong College of Medicine in March. It was decided to permit the teaching of clinical medicine in the wards of the hospital, and the students of the college will thus become available as clinical clerks for duty in the institution. The directors at the same meeting voted a sum of \$500 for the purchase of clinical apparatus.

## BUILDINGS.

The mortuary has been enlarged for the accommodation of the greatly increased numbers of bodies being brought in dead.

Property in New Street to the north of the present buildings has been acquired for the erection of additional wards, to be used specially for the treatment of plague when that disease is present in the Colony, and demolition of the houses on it is now proceeding.

## STATISTICS.

There is a steady advance in the number of admissions, and during some parts of the year many who desired admission, and would with advantage have been treated in the wards, had to be dealt with as out-patients; while repeatedly a number of more chronic cases had to be transferred to a hospital in Canton, by arrangement with the directors of it, to relieve overcrowding in this hospital.

The admissions to the Tung Wah Hospital during the past ten years have been as follows:—

1899	2,542
1900	2,581
1901	2,989
1902	2,576
1903	2,457
1904	2,667
1905	2,833
1906	3,300
1907	3,796
1908	4,122

At the beginning of the year 1908 there were 205 remaining in the wards from the previous year; 4,122 patients were admitted during the year, making a total of 4,327 cases; 2,678 were discharged; 1,440 died; leaving 209 remaining in the hospital at the close of the year.

Of the 4,327 cases, 427 were transferred elsewhere for treatment, as follows:—23 to the Government Civil Hospital, 158 to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and 166 to Canton. Of the fatal cases, 450 were in a dying condition at the time of admission, and died within 24 hours.

There remains a net total of 3,245 patients actually treated in the Tung Wah Hospital, of whom 1,611, i.e., 49.6 per cent, were under treatment by European methods, and 1,634, i.e., 50.4 per cent, under Chinese native treatment. The percentages in the preceding year were: European 51, Chinese 49.

The number of visits to the Out-Patient department was 90,550 (70,843 in 1907). 57,847 were treated by the Chinese native doctors, and 2,808 by Drs. J. C. Thomson and Leung.

2,349 persons were vaccinated at, and in connection with, the hospital (1,405 in 1907). Vaccinations are performed by Dr. Leung Chik Fan.

2,425 destitute persons were temporarily sheltered and fed, until they could be sent to their native villages or otherwise be provided for (950 in 1907).

1,258 dead bodies were brought to the hospital mortuary to await burial (996 in 1907). For purposes of registration, diagnosis of the probable cause of death is made in all possible cases by inspection of the body and cross-questioning of relatives as to the symptoms preceding death. Where internal examination is considered necessary for medico-legal or public health reasons, or because of contradictory statements regarding the fatal illness, such examination is made at the Public Mortuary. During the past year 137 bodies of persons brought in dead, and also 102 bodies of persons who died in the hospital, chiefly of persons who were moribund at the time of admission, i.e., 239 in all, were sent to the Government Public Mortuary for post-mortem examination (199 in 1907).

Free burial was provided for the hospital for the bodies of 4,112 poor persons (2,776 in 1907). The infectious disease branches of the hospital were under the supervision of Dr. Moore throughout the year. The registers show admissions as follows:—

Plague branch	275
Small-pox branch	59
Cases requiring operation are so far as possible persuaded to go to the Government Civil Hospital, and this is more easily done than in earlier years, few cases where such transfer is urged by the Inspecting Medical Officer refusing consent.	
Dr. G. Montagu Harshbarger continues to attend at the hospital on Mondays and Fridays at 4.30 p.m. to see eye out-patients. 687 new cases were seen (487 in 1907), and 2,450 visits were made to this department. Of the new cases, 293 were trachoma. 62 pupils were sent from various schools to be examined for this disease, and of these 44 were found to be cases of trachoma, the remainder suffering from other diseases of the eye. 103 eye operations were performed, of which the following were the more important:—	
Excision of fornix in bad trachoma	2
Jaesche-Art operation for trichiasis	2
Snellen's operation for entropion	14
Hess's operation for ptosis	1
Miles' operation for eversion of the eyeball	5
Extraction of cataract	15
Iridectomy	23
Iridotomy for glaucoma	2
Pharyngitis	2
Paracentesis for hydropycon or corneal ulcer	8
Tonometry for squint	1

Some of the worst cases were taken into the wards and dealt with as in-patients, but the frequent congestion of the hospital, already referred to, limited the possibilities in this direction.

Dr. Leung Chik Fan assists Dr. Harshbarger in the ophthalmic work of the hospital, and acted for him during a short absence from the Colony.

Beriberi continues to increase in the Colony. Admissions and deaths during the past ten years have been as follows:—

Admissions.	Deaths.	%.
1899	270	10.6
1900	351	13.6
1901	412	15.9
1902	414	15.7
1903	377	14.5
1904	422	15.8
1905	731	27.4
1906	517	19.3
1907	612	22.8
1908	941	35.3

Malaria also shows an increase; but this is due almost entirely to the large number of admissions from the railway works, and is the result of conditions that will disappear when these works are completed, and when the permanent railway employees will be doubtless adequately protected from malaria. The admissions and deaths from this disease during the past ten years have been as follows:—

Admissions.	Deaths.	%.
1899	305	8
1900	541	15.9
1901	507	13.2
1902	403	11.9
1903	221	6
1904	253	6.8
1905	434	11.8
1906	304	8
1907	351	9.3
1908	351	9.3

The hospital has been duly inspected by the Visiting Justices twice monthly, and has been certified by them to have been found on all occasions clean and in good order.

The directors of the hospital, both the year's directors and the recently elected Board, have been unfailingly most courteous in reference to matters submitted to them by the Inspecting Medical Officer, whose suggestions have been carefully carried into effect.

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

## FOURTH MEETING.

The programme of the fourth meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, to-morrow, the 4th inst., (weather permitting) is as follows:—4.15 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lbs. Winners of an open race or open griffin race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 1 lb. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the race for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana meeting during the season, counting 4 points for a first, 2 for a second, and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but in the



### THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION.

which might perhaps not be well-fitted for dangerous or unusually risky operations, as the landing in that case seems to have been. In Strong v. Naitali, an ordinary lighterman was employed; but the underwriters were held discharged not because the consignee had hired a lighter, but because he had "dispensed with the obligation of the lighterman to take charge of them during the night, and took them into his own custody." *Id.* I think, may be supported on another ground. He added that the "risk of craft" clause must cover carriage in a hired lighter, and why should it not also cover it in a lighter belonging to the assured, the person most concerned for the safety of the cargo? There seems to be a definite principle derivable from these cases. A hired lighter is within the meaning of craft, in the risk of craft clause, the much-doubted case of Sparrow v. Caruthers draws the distinction not between private and public lighters, but between a hired lighter and the consignee's lighter. But if they put them on any lighter can be construed into taking possession of the goods by the consignee in such a way that it is tantamount to terminating the normal course of voyage, that is by ship plus lighter from the ship to the shore, then the risk has terminated too.

Applying this to the facts of this case, undoubtedly the voyage, and so the risk, was terminated in the case of the 100 baskets sold from the lighter. So too, if on the evidence I came to the conclusion that the consignee had taken possession of them, as the lighterman, then, but to sell them before storing, and for this purpose to store them temporarily in the lighter, then the risk would also have come to an end. That he would have sold them if a customer had come along is clear, but that is not the question; I must be satisfied that he did in fact so delay the transit to the godowns in the lighter, as to amount to a taking control of them for purposes other than those incidental to the voyage, of ship plus lighter.

This brings me to the last point of delay. The lighterman waited in reasonable time; this point differs somewhat in detail from a deliberate termination of the voyage. I think, as I have already said, that I am bound to hold that the risk covered the transit by lighter to one of these godowns, and that it must further include such delay as is involved by the normal process of landing the oil into these godowns. Now, here again there is one clear case where delays would release the underwriter. Supporting nine of the godowns, or even both were ill, and the lighterman lay alongside hoping for a chance of getting his oil taken in, clearly the risk could not cover such a case. But suppose there is no serious case of illness, the lighterman, or the consignee applied for space, and he was told not that space would be reserved beforehand, but that there was room, and his boat-load would be attended to in due course, i.e., suppose it were first come, first served, always coupled with a promise that he would be served, then I am clear that this would be in the normal course of business, and would be covered by the risk.

Now, I am going to make a short cut through the evidence. The plaintiffs' agents in Canton were in the habit of storing their oil in quantities of 200 tons at a time, in some of the larger, and of such smaller quantities. The defendants want me to believe that in this case they were going to depart from, I will not say, their usual custom, because that is not proved, but from what they very frequently did. I put the letter on one side; I am not bound to go further than to say it might have been given by Mr. Ho without authority. But the godown manager wants me to believe that no application of any sort, kind or description was made, and that the plaintiffs' agents deliberately lay alongside so as to keep the lighterman his full period of hire in the chance of telling the oil, and making it to store it at all. The examination of the godown book as to the amount of work done by the godown on the days in question, as well as the answers I succeeded in getting from him as to the normal course of work at the godown wharf, so entirely bear out the story told by the plaintiffs' witnesses, that I am compelled to accept the plaintiffs' story. I, therefore, give judgment for plaintiffs with costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff applied for interest, and his Lordship said he would consider the matter. The Chancery Clerk said that the plaintiffs were represented by Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. R. A. Harding, "Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., and Mr. Ducaud McNeill, instructed by Mr. A. Holbourn, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant.

**THE KIRIN-CHANGCHUNG RAILWAY.**

TEXT OF THE AGREEMENT.

"The following is published as the text of the agreement relating to the Kirin-Changchung and Hsiniuntun-Mukden Railways, which was signed on the 18th ult. at Tientsin.

(1) The South Manchurian Railway Company agrees to advance to the Chinese Government a sum of ¥2,250,000 (the actual amount receivable by the Chinese Government is 93 per cent), half the amount of the expenditure required for the construction of the Kirin-Changchung Railway, and also a sum of ¥320,000, (93 per cent, receivable by China), half the amount of the expenditure required for the reconstruction of the Hsiniuntun-Mukden Railway.

(2) The money to be advanced shall be paid in Tokyo within one month from the date of the signing of the agreement.

(3) The Chinese Government, with as little delay as possible, shall appoint a commissioner to receive the money.

(4) The money earned by the Kirin-Changchung Railway shall be deposited with the Manchurian branch of the Specie Bank, the amount so deposited being exclusively in currency, accepted by the bank.

(5) The Specie Bank shall pay interest on the money deposited at the same rate as is paid on general deposits.

(6) The Chinese Government agrees to repay the money advanced for the construction of the Kirin-Changchung Railway in twenty years after outstanding five years and the money advanced for the reconstruction of the Hsiniuntun-Mukden Railway in eighteen years from the year in which the agreement was signed. In each case, the payment is to be made in half-yearly instalments commencing in the first year of the periods mentioned.

(7) The money in this agreement shall be paid in Japanese currency.

(8) In the event of either of the parties infringing the agreement, the arbitration of a third party shall be sought. — *Japan Chronicle.*

AT THE TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

# BOXING IN HONGKONG.

## SOME COMMENTS ON SATURDAY'S BOUTS.

Beyond all reasonable doubt, not a single follower of the pugilistic game went away disappointed from the City Hall last Saturday night. Soldiers have been seen in many fast and furious bouts, and sporting Whitaker had arranged for the satisfaction of a highly critical and keenly observant audience. Indeed, it was fought for a finish all the way from 9 o'clock at night till nearly one in the morning and then there were those who could have composedly sat the night through till dawn appeared. The only regrettable feature was the number of fouls that were penalised, but Jack Deveney had no option and he would not have earned the reputation he holds if he had been less strict.

Against G. A. a slogger, with the action of a cyclone in his style, and the flail-drag, force of a steam engine in disguise. Time and again the Kid bit the dust, but he was on his feet again as chirpy as a cricket. He started with two shoes and the same complement of socks and the other usual eceteras. By the end of the third round he had discarded everything but the loincloth of a Solomon Islander. Some of his goings were in the gallery, others in the stalls and the socks were the only visible evidences of his wardrobe. The soldier up with him was a real one, a real fighter, and he punished Kid Marriott with rare persistency but he couldn't get in the knock-out—all the science being on the youngster's part. In the fifth round Kid Marriott made a surge at Williams carried him to the ropes and left over him. As they were getting up he landed the soldier a couple of blows on the proboscis and was rightly ordered to his corner. The soldier, got the fight on the foul. The main event was the Lewis-Buckman go and so far as it went the audience got their money's worth, but it only went to the fifth round, when a black man (Buckman) went to the boards and a foul notched against him for the third time in the bout. The negro had a most peculiar style, something like a panther on the warpath for a democrat's blood. He crawled round the ring with his nose on the ground and his fists going a scrooplane speed; then he would make a dive and a jump and violently hit the atmosphere until it sobbed again. Lewis had more of the orthodox style, though it can be understood that a 132 pounder can't do much against a 150 lb. man when there is a negro's skill in the encounter. Lewis showed fine foot motion but he was still doubtful what the result would have been had the fight gone the whole journey of 20 rounds. Most people fancied Lewis and decidedly his style was pretty and when he got there effective. But the darkey is, we think, a stayer. It was toss-up how things would have ended, in any case all the money was for the sailor. The other fights were fine and straight exhibition of the art, but heed no particularising. As for the crowd, it was the most orderly, obedient and docile we ever saw at a boxing match.

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## JAPANESE EAST ASIA INDUSTRIAL COMPANY.

### INAUGURAL MEETING.

The inaugural general meeting of the To Kogyo Kaisha (East Asia Industrial Company) was held in Tokyo on the 18th August, report by the *Japan Chronicle*. This is the name chosen for the syndicate recently formed in Tokyo for the purpose of undertaking railway and other works in China, at first known as the Japan China Development Company. Baron Shibusawa, on behalf of the promoters of the company, took the chair. After unanimously approving the report on matters relating to the promotion of the concern, the meeting took up the question of remuneration to the directors and the shareholders. The directors nominated Mr Masuda Takashi, of the Mitsui firm, it was decided that the total amount for the purpose should not exceed ¥3,000 a year for the present. The meeting then decided to leave the nomination of candidates for office as directors and auditors to the Chairman, Baron Shibusawa was nominated as directors Dr. Furuchi (ex-Vice Minister of Communications, late President of the Seoul-Fusan Railway Company, Messrs. Otogiri (a director of the Spier Bank), Yamamoto Jotaro, Kadono Jokuro, Iwashita Seisaku (President of the Kitabank Bank), and Shirai Shiro (President of the Dai Nippon Bank, Tokyo) and Mr. Masuda Takashi, the auditor. The names were approved by the meeting. Dr. Furuchi was elected president of the Company. The report on the result of investigations in accordance with Article 134 of the Commercial Code was next approved. This concluded the business of the meeting and on behalf of the shareholders Dr. Furuchi, president of the company, congratulated those present on the formation of the organisation and expressed his thanks for the services rendered by the promoters. This concluded the business.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Asahi* attributes the following statement to the company, the following statement:—As a representative of the East Asiatic Railway Investigation Society, formed by railway engineers, (Dr. Furuchi) frequently visited the Japan China Industry Investigation Society, which had now been transformed into the new company. In this connection he had been selected as the president of the Company. Hitherto Japanese business-men had been working individually for business in China, and were liable to enter into competition with each other. The business of the company was to unite the members of enterprises in China, profitable terms and divide them equitably among Japanese business-men. It was necessary for the company to respect the interests and rights of China and at the same time to endeavour to promote the interests of those business-men to whom the undertakings are to be allotted. The shareholders should be prepared not to see any profit before the lapse of one or two years. The customers of the company being Chinese, the company should exercise perseverance after the Chinese fashion and develop the work gradually.

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## THE BELL VIEW HOTEL.

### APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF LICENSE.

A meeting of the justices of the Peace was convened at the Magistrate last Monday afternoon (Mr. F. A. Haseldene presiding) to consider an application from Edward Arnold Kennedy for the transfer to him from Arthur E. Gargson of the publican's licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on premises No. 2, Pak Shui Wan Shan Ki Wai Road, under the sign of the Bell View Hotel. There were a number of other justices in attendance, and the application was adjourned.

**VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB**

The Victoria Recreation Club's second Swimming Carnival this season, held on Saturday last, proved a success. The entries for all the events were large and the officials in the handicaps spoke well for those in charge of the handicapping arrangements, and it is to be hoped that a few more contests can be got up before the arrival of the Shanghai representatives so as to be able to pick out swimmers who will be able to uphold the reputation of the Colony against the formidable team which the Northern Settlement have practically chosen to come down. Eight events were keenly contested as follows:—

1.—4.00 p.m. ONE LENGTH HANDICAP HEATS. (First in each heat to swim in the final). Two prizes.

The first heat was easily won by W. J. Carroll, and the second. The remaining three heats falling to P. C. Fenwick, F. B. da Silva and M. A. R. Souza, respectively.

2.—4.30 p.m. RUNNING HEADER FROM SPRING-BOARD. Three tries.

Some very good diving was witnessed in this event among the large number of entrants, the honours, however, falling to M. A. R. Souza, who won by the margin of one point from F. B. da Silva.

3.—4.45 p.m. ONE LENGTH FINAL.

Only three started in this event, Souza dropping out. Fenwick, of "Go," had a good start, and F. B. da Silva (overtaken) Carroll (overtaken) Souza diving badly, but the latter swimmer caught up on the two leaders and won easily, Fenwick being second.

4.—5 p.m. TWO LENGTHS HANDICAP HEATS. (First two in each heat to swim in the final). Two prizes.

The first heat brought out four starters, viz.: P. C. Fenwick ("Go"), F. Barretto (overtaken 3 seconds), J. A. B. Alves (overtaken 7) and A. H. Carroll (overtaken 11). The "Go" man was never troubled and won easily in 53 seconds, Carroll taking second place.

The finish in the second heat was very exciting, H. J. White, R. M. Pereira (overtaken) and P. M. Remedios (overtaken 13) tying for second place. Winner's time, 57 seconds.

5.—5.15 p.m. THROWING THE POLO BALL. Three tries.

R. C. Wittich captured, this event comfortably, throwing the ball a distance of 69 feet.

6.—5.30 p.m. TWO LENGTHS FINAL.

Fenwick again easily won this event with his big handicap, but the fight for second place was intensely exciting, the remaining four swimmers coming in a bunch, Petersen, however, was awarded second place.

7.—Teams entered for this, and after some excellent swimming, finished as follows:—

1st Team Captained by A. H. Carroll:—W. J. Carroll, M. A. R. Souza, H. W. Petersen, A. R. Ellis, A. S. Ellis and A. H. Carroll.

2nd Team Captained by A. E. S. Alves:—F. Barretto, H. W. White, J. A. S. Alves, A. J. V. Ribeiro, F. L. Rosa and A. E. S. Alves.

3rd Team Captained by A. A. Claxton:—W. Ladd, R. A. Carvalho, W. G. Goggin, J. M. R. Rosa Pereira, C. M. S. Alves and A. A. Claxton.

8.—6.15 p.m. WATER POLO.

This resulted, after a splendid exhibition of Water Polo between picked teams, in a draw, both sides scoring one goal. Both teams agreed to play three minutes extra each way in order to decide the winners, but after a deal of fast play, Alves retired on account of cramp, the Blues ultimately winning by 3 goals to one, the Whites withdrawing after half time. The teams lined up as follows:—

<b>BLUES.</b>	<b>WHITES.</b>
A. H. Carroll (Capt.)	A. E. S. Alves (Capt.)
L. E. Lammer	A. J. V. Ribeiro
J. Forbes	J. M. Rosa Pereira
C. A. C. Rodrigues	H. W. Petersen
O. R. Chunnit	H. J. White
F. K. Tate	A. R. Ellis
R. A. Carvalho	A. S. Ellis

**DISTURBANCE IN A MARKET.**

**HAWKER ATTACKED WITH A CHOPPER.**

30th ult.

A fight took place in the So Kon Po Market, in Jardine's Bazaar, Wanchai, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in a hawker named Chan Lung Chong being sent to hospital to be treated.—Two other hawkers, Li Tim and Ng Chu, were arrested, and charged in the Police Court, this morning, at the instance of Inspector Kerr, with assault and causing grievous bodily harm. The complainant, who was discharged from the infirmary this morning, told the magistrate (Mr. Hazelard) that about four o'clock p.m. yesterday the first defendant went up to his stall to make a purchase. The second defendant, who was standing near by, told him not to buy from that place "as the goods were no good." A quarrel started between the complainant and the second defendant. High words followed and, as the complainant alleged, the second defendant seized him by the queue, while the other attacked him with a chopper, striking him on the right wrist and causing a nasty gash. The second defendant then, after a noisy fight, was not guilty and discharged him. The second man had a fine of \$35 to pay.

**KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 10th August, 1909.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), W. Kruse, L. E. New Kar, J. Mercanari, S. Okunawa, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A further communication was read from the Haifengting concerning sampans. The Council saw no reason for altering their former decision in this matter, conveyed to the Haifengting in their letter of the 29th July last.

As the Haifengting's object was merely to keep a record of respectable men plying for hire, the Council would be happy to supply him with a list of the Kulangsu licensed sampans, together with their registered numbers, should he desire same, and in case of necessity, assist him and his officials in the future as they had done in the past, consistent with the provisions contained in the Land Regulations and Bye-laws.

The Captain Superintendent of Police reported the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—Bum-mong's: Breach of slaughter-house regulations 2, Throwing rubbish &c. into the public drains 4, Allowing pigs and cattle to stray 2, Improper use of Police whistle 1, Assault 9, Burying a corpse without a permit 1, Kidnapping 1, Debt 7, Quizzing a witness 1, Incest 1, Permitting gambling 1, Electroshock on land 3, Permitting money under false pretences 1, Summary Arrests: Offering for sale meat unfit for human food 1, Theft 5, Being in possession of counterfeit coin 1, Assault 3, Obtaining money under false pretences 2, Being abroad after 22 midnight without a light 1, Being in unlawful possession of firearms 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALLACE,  
Chairman.

By order,  
G. BERRYILL MITCHELL,  
Secretary.

## ANNUAL REPORT

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the eighth ordinary general meeting to be held on Saturday, 11th prox., reads as follows:—

"Annexed we have the pleasure to lay before shareholders, statements of accounts for eleven months ending 31st July last.

The balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$446,483.42, which it is proposed to deal with as follows, viz:—To place to reserve fund \$400,000.00, and carry forward to next account \$46,483.42.

The contention for lighting Canton, together with the factory, property and material there, were sold to the To Ching Kwang Tung Electric Supply Co., for \$1,330,000.00. Payment was completed on 31st July, to which date the present accounts are made up.

It is obvious from comparing the figures of the last account with those now laid before you that, owing to circumstances beyond our control, we were losing ground at Canton and, in view of this and other considerations we decided to avail ourselves of the opportunity of disposing of this branch of the business at what we consider a fair price. We shall now have to devote all our attention to the development of the Kowloon Factory.

Capital.—It is not proposed to pay a dividend but to make a return of Capital to the extent of \$5.00 per share, or \$500,000.00 out of funds in hand, but this cannot be done until the necessary resolutions, which are now being drawn up, have been passed and the consent of the Court obtained.

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with the articles of association Sir Paul Chater, G. M.G., Dr. J. W. Noble, and H. P. White, Esq., retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Rees and A. D. Gourdin, who are recommended for re-election.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1909.

Statement of accounts for the 11 months ending 31st July, 1909:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Auditors' fees.....	\$	260.00
Consulting committee's fees ...		1,375.00
Exchange (loss on subsidiary coins) .....		8,848.15
Interest .....		31,534.74
General charges .....		3,905.47
Amount written off as depreciation .....		14,161.36
Amount written off as bad debts.....		3,729.22
From on 5,000 debentures issued at \$90 and paid off at \$100.....		50,000.00
Balance .....		446,483.42
	\$	560,173.36

Balance from last account .....	61,135.51
Balance of working department .....	174.88
Balance of trading account .....	88,450.62
Balance proceeds sale of Canton property, franchise and goodwill .....	410,207.35
	\$ 560,173.36

BALANCE SHEET.

Capital:—50,000 shares at \$10.00 each fully paid up .....	\$500,000.00
50,000 special shares at \$100 ea. fully paid up .....	50,000.00
	\$ 550,000.00
Sundry creditors .....	134,776.95
Balance of profit and loss account .....	446,483.42
	\$ 1,131,260.37

Kowloon:—Land, buildings and machinery as per last statement .....
 \$200,735.18 |

Less depreciation 10,531.92

 \$190,203.26 |

Since expended .....
 4,531.92 |

 \$ 194,735.18 |  

Lines as per last statement .....
 \$ 54,500.00 |

Less depreciation 3,520.44

 \$ 50,979.56 |

Since expended .....
 6,029.44 |

 \$7,000.00 |  

Materials, stores, and fuel in stock valued at .....
 67,857.71 |

Furniture as per last statement .....
 \$1,400.00 |

Less depreciation 100.00

 1,300.00 |  

Proportion of premia on unexpired policies .....
 204.99 |

Sundry debtors .....
 122,525.03 |

Cash on hand:—

office .....	\$28.50
Canton .....	1,637.76
Kowloon .....	306.34
Company's bankers .....	687,407.88
	\$689,657.46
	\$1,131,260.37

TRADE-MARK DECISION.

PROTEST DISMISSED.

The decision is published in the *Official Gazette* of the 18th August of the Patent Bureau in a protest filed by the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited, of the Strand, London, against the refusal to register a trade-mark owned by the company. The protest was dismissed.

In giving reasons for the decision, the Patent Bureau remarks that, although the petitioner maintains that the essential part of the trade-mark in this case is formed by the words "Drum head," not by the round form of the drum itself, yet nevertheless what attracts the public attention in this trade-mark is the form of a drum, not the words mentioned. It therefore follows that the form of a drum is the essential part of this trade-mark. Now the essential part of the registered trade-mark No. 11,888 is also the form of a drum. Thus the two trade-marks in question would be regarded by the public as the same, one being easily mistaken for the other. Moreover, the name of a trade mark is derived from its essential part, so that both must be regarded as "drum" marks, and are considered to resemble each other. Petitioner further maintains that as private tobacco business in Japan ceased to exist on the adoption of the Tobacco Monopoly all trade-marks relating to tobacco ceased to exist at the same time. The contention cannot be accepted. The Tobacco Monopoly is not in force in all parts of the Japanese Empire, some territories under Japanese control are not embraced within its operations as may be seen from Imperial Ordinance No. 139, of April 20th, 1904. Accordingly registered trade-mark No. 11,888 still remains valid. The decision of the examiners in concluding that the mark in this case, which resembles one already registered, falls under the category of No. 4 of Article 11 of the Trade-mark Law of 1899, is justified. For the reasons cited, the petition is dismissed.



## Great Fire near Canton.

OVER HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGE.

FIRE BRIGADES' HELPLESSNESS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 30th August.

I called you yesterday the news of a disastrous conflagration on the outskirts of Canton and am enabled to-day to furnish further particulars of the great fire that has been responsible for over a hundred thousand dollars' worth of damage. The fire broke out yesterday just at break of day between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning at a shop, No. 60, Chuk-wang-sa, outside the Eastern suburb, in the vicinity of the Canton-Kowloon Railway Station building near Tai-sha-shai, the scene of the memorable ceremony in April last. There was a large quantity of combustible material stored in the shop. In less than a quarter of an hour from the time of the outbreak the premises were completely gutted. As misfortune would have it a strong south-east wind was blowing at the time and unchecked, the fire burst fiercely, the flames built houses and shanties in its immediate vicinity of the shops where the fire originated burnt like match-wood and in little less than an hour the conflagration had involved a large area. The water service of the Canton Water-works Company has not yet extended to that quarter of the city so water was only sparingly available from a small creek in the vicinity. Unfortunately, the tide was at its ebb and the creek did not provide the element for the men of the fire brigade to combat the devouring flames. To the credit of the brigades it must be said that they were most prompt in answer to the first alarm. They proceeded to the scene of the disaster with all haste. Their efforts were, however, hampered by a scarcity of water. The fire fighters were obliged to run a long distance down the new bund to carry water from their river buckets and jars. So the fire continued to burn unchecked for fully three hours. All efforts to get the fire under control proved unavailing and all that the men could do was to watch the progress of the flames until they completed their work of destruction not before, however, burning to the ground the whole block of buildings. The work of devastation was thus complete.

In all, sixty-three houses and twenty-seven wooden shanties were wiped out. These buildings were mostly occupied by people of the fisherman class. When the fire was at its height, the flames could be distinctly visible within a radius of at least three miles. The properties destroyed by the fire are estimated at a worth of no less than one hundred thousand dollars. Though the damage was extensive, it is fortunate that no lives have been lost, only a few persons sustained slight injuries.

## FIRE ALARMS.

During the last forty-eight hours the fire brigade was called out on two occasions—once on Saturday last and once on Sunday. In each case a chimney due had taken fire in Des Vieux Road Central, but the services of the brigade were not required, as the blaze had been extinguished before the arrival of the fire-fighters. The damage done was trifling.

## SUGAR IN JAPAN.

DAI NIPPON COMPANY.

The Osaka Jiji reports that the time appointed by the Dai Nippon Sugar Company for bringing forward a plan for the readjustment of its affairs has expired, but nothing has been done by the company, says the *Japan Chronicle*. The creditors in Osaka have called attention to the delay, and, adopting a determined attitude, have demanded that a plan should be proposed at once. The refusal by the Suzuki Shoten, which holds the fate of the company in its hands, to accept the terms of settlement proposed—whereby the price of the Dai Nippon Mill was to be reduced by ¥500,000, the payment of interest on the debentures held by the firm being delayed, the special agreement to redeem the debentures at the rate of ¥500,000 every half-year being cancelled, and the first instalment already redeemed being refunded—has placed the company in a very awkward position and its fate is now regarded as sealed.

The Osaka Mainichi notes that among the claims of the Fujimoto Bank, of Osaka, now under liquidation, that against the Dai Nippon Sugar Company will be the most difficult of settlement. Recently Mr. Taniguchi, a director of the Fujimoto Bank, visited Tokyo, and in company with Mr. Moriyama, president of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company, and Mr. Fujimura, president of the refinery company and urged that the claim should be settled without delay. Mr. Fujimura promised to communicate the result of the negotiations with the Suzuki Shoten on the 7th August, and to propose a plan for the readjustment not later than the 23rd. On Friday, however, nothing had been heard of the result of the negotiations with the Suzuki Shoten, nor of the plan of readjustment. The Fujimoto Bank has therefore decided to force a settlement of the claim against the sugar company. A petition will be filed in a few days against the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company in order to obtain a bankruptcy and the recovery of the money on promissory notes, the other creditors being first informed that it is impossible for the bank to delay the settlement of the claim any longer. Messrs. Hirata, Moriya, and Muramatsu, barristers, have been retained by the bank.

NEW COMPANIES IN FORMOSA.

The success of the sugar companies in Formosa, attributed partly to the discrimination shown them by the Formosan Government, continues to result in the establishment of new companies. The latest is the Nitaka Sugar Refining Company, projected by Messrs. Okura & Co., of Tokyo. On the 16th August an application was filed in the Kagi District Office for a charter of formation. The scheme of the company is to construct two mills, each with machinery capable of crushing 1,000 tons daily, in Kagi District. One is to begin operations next year, and the other four years later. The capital of the company is fixed at ¥1,000,000, in 100,000 shares, 10 per cent of which is to be allotted to farmers and sugar producers in the district where the company is to obtain its supply of raw materials.

A Tokyo dispatch to the *Asahi* states that the protection accorded to the production of crude sugar in Formosa by the Formosan Government amounts to a value of ¥5,000,000 a year. When the Sugar Excise Law is strictly enforced, as is proposed from next season, which opens in October, the Formosan Sugar industry will be deprived of protection to this extent, and it is feared that the industry may be seriously affected unless some measure of assistance is substituted. After a series of conferences with the Finance Department, the Formosan Government has decided to appropriate ¥1,500,000, half the amount of the increased revenue to be gained by the strict enforcement of the Sugar Excise Law, and to grant a subsidy to each company according to the quantity of sugar produced, in the name of an "encouragement bounty." This seems like protection run mad.

## Sanitary Retrenchment.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

COMPREHENSIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The report of the Select Committee of the Sanitary Board is as follows:

We have considered the proposals of the Retrenchment Committee item by item as enumerated in the list of proposed savings forwarded to us and attach our views below in the case of each item. We are satisfied that savings can be effected as posts fall vacant in the case of permanent officers and immediately in other cases with the following exceptions—

(Item 2). We do not agree that \$4,114.50 should be saved, as Mr. Carter's pension has to be deducted from this amount.

(Item 3 and 4). We are divided in opinion on the subject of the total number of inspectors required, but are agreed that reduction of inspectors from 28 to 22 is impossible. Dr. Fitzwilliams and the President are of opinion that 25 inspectors are required, as enumerated by the M. O. H.; 22 for ordinary duties and 3 for plague, small-pox, and other epidemic diseases, also for prevention of malaria and replacements. Mr. Shelton Hooper considers 23 inspectors sufficient. These figures do not include the stockkeeper, whose post should, in our opinion, be retained.

(Item 5). We consider the services of the 5th grade clerk to be of great value, owing to the increase of work entailed as a result of the transfer of the markets and the Registration of Births and Deaths to the Sanitary Department under legislation enacted since the Retrenchment Committee made their report.

The following are the proposals of the Committee on the various items, some of which have since been adopted—

One Principal Clerk not required. Post abolished. One Sanitary Surveyor not required. Post abolished. Officer placed on pension. Sanitary Inspectors (See body of report). One 5th grade clerk required. One telephone clerk not required. Post abolished. Two messengers. Two not required. One post abolished. Six Foreman Interpreters (coloured). Not required. With the abolition of plague inspectors as such, these foremen can be dispensed with. Two already dismissed. Crew of plague barge. Not Required. Discharged. One watchman, Cheung-shan-wan. Not required. Discharged. Two artisans. Not required. Discharged. One overseer, New Western Market. Combined with Central Market. Not replaced. Conveyance allowance. These savings depend on the reduction in staff. Disinfectants. Reduction proposed, as vote was considered too large and was not expended in 1907 and 1908. Light, Central Market. Reduction already effected by new agreement with Electric Company. Rent of District Offices. We agree that the two District Offices should be retained. Central District Office already abolished. Uniform for staff. These savings depend on the reduction of staff.

(Ed.). E. D. C. WOOLFE.

(Ed.). G. H. L. FITZWILLIAMS.

(Ed.). A. SHELTON HOOPER.

## DIRECTORIES.

ROSENSTOCK'S AND ANOTHER.

Rosenstock's Directory for the second half of the current year has arrived, as up-to-date as ever, as handy in its general arrangement, and as useful as the merchant, the professional man and the private citizen has ever found it to be. From Manila to Chefoo Rosenstock and his assistants have gathered together the names of the firms and individuals that count; the people who, in a word, which is quite a permissible phrase to use in referring to an American publication. If the enterprising compilers are really anxious for fame we would suggest that they should try the North Pole, next, so that they may be on hand with a classified list of firms and addresses when Walter Wellman ultimately manages to attain his heart's desire. Shackleton also might be communicated with for the names of those resident at the South Pole and then the Directory would be complete, otherwise we do not see what Rosenstock can do to improve his publication. Nothing that can be said now can enhance the value of this late-coloured volume which is as everybody's elbow and generally wears towards the end of the six months that hummed and battered appearance which betoken the well-used reference book. Go into any of the hotels and ask for Rosenstock's—it is not as a rule necessary to ask for it because it is sure to be staring you in the face—and you are sure to find it earmarked with all the signs of constant employment. That is the best evidence of the value of the Directory and it is also *prima facie* evidence that the public know a good thing when they see it. Rosenstock's Directory has a great future in front of it.

*Of Interest.* Commercial Map and Directory of Hongkong was can honestly say that it is a bright and beautiful production. It is admirably got up and bears all the traces of the artistic temperament of the lady responsible for its publication. The advertisements also deserve a word of praise, for they are displayed with a skill and an attractiveness which help to set off the contents of a really interesting work. It is certainly a unique example of its class and for that reason will probably have an enormous sale. The maps of Hongkong and the Peak District are just the very thing that was wanted. No brighter and more complete piece of workmanship. The *China Mail* may congratulate on the excellence of the printing and lithographic work.

## BLACK-BALLED.

A PICK-POCKETING CONFERENCE.

A paint scraper, giving the name of Pao Tso Sing, was sent to jail this morning for assaulting a coolie named Chan Sheng yesterday. Pao and two others were planning a pick-pocketing excursion, when Chan appeared on the scene and asked to be taken into the game. Pao replied that three were sufficient, and ordered Chan away. The latter would not quit, but as he saw that there was no chance of a "finger" in the pie, he threatened to give them a "black ball." Pao struck him over the head with a knife. Chan was badly injured, and had to be taken to hospital. In the Police Court, to-day, when Pao was charged with the assault, it transpired that he had three previous convictions and had twice been banished from the Colony. The magistrate (Mr. Wood) sent him to jail for six months, with hard labour.

## INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

Practice for this match will commence tomorrow, the 4th inst., on the King's Park Range at 2.30 p.m. The range will be available for practice on Saturdays and Sunday throughout September except Mr. S. N. H. will be glad to see all Rifle show attend these practices.

## SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF OPIUM.

A special Criminal Sessions was called for to-day at the Supreme Court, Sir Francis Pigott presiding, when three men, Chan Koo, Leung Koo and Leung So, were charged with stealing 150 balls of Benares opium, valued at \$4,000, the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Limited. A woman, giving the name of Kwok Luk, was also charged with receiving the stolen property.

Mr. C. Alabaster, who acted on behalf of the Attorney-General (Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C.) instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) and Mr. W. L. Shenton appeared to prosecute. Mr. E. Potten, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida & Castro, represented the first and fourth defendants.

The following were the jurymen empanelled—Messrs. J. C. G. Gow (foreman), Edward Jacobs, J. P. Douglas, W. M. Humphreys, P. Davidson, R. L. Brown and A. Knaflitz. When the proceedings started Mr. Alabaster informed the Court and jury that with regard to the third prisoner (Leung So) the Crown could not offer any evidence against him. The jury, having agreed, the prisoner was discharged. Mr. Alabaster then addressed the jury. He said that the law was quite simple and the facts of the case not difficult. One of the witnesses for the prosecution would inform the jury, he said, that about eight o'clock on the night of the 27th July her sampan was moored off the Wing Lok Street wharf. A man, who he said was "Lung Nga Chai," engaged the sampan, and in consequence of what she was told, she rowed the boat to the Central Market wharf, where two men came on board, each carrying sacks and iron implements.

The sampan was kept waiting at the wharf until about midnight, when five more men joined the others, one of the quintette being the third prisoner, who was discharged. The latter, who would also be called as a witness, would say that the first prisoner was among the number. The sampan was then rowed to the steamer *Kut Sang* and anchored near by. The second engineer, when he returned to the ship at about 12.30 a.m., saw the sampan, and on reaching the ship's deck met the quartermaster (the second defendant) with a bull's-eye lantern in his hand. After he had retired, the quartermaster flashed his light and the sampan went alongside. "The five men went up the gangway and a little later the sampan woman would say, 'sacks of things' were lowered into her boat. She was then directed to go to Causeway Bay, where the things were to be landed. When the light was thrown on the sampan, the quartermaster saw that the theft was discovered. Detective Sergeant Wilder made a search. He found the stolen opium and arrested the four prisoners.

Evidence was then called for the Crown, after which Counsel addressed the jury.

The case for the defence had not concluded when the Court rose until to-morrow morning.

## VERDICT OF GUILTY ENTERED.

The *Kut Sang's* opium-stealing case came to an end at the Special Criminal Sessions to-day. The case for the defence concluded just before three o'clock, and the jury retired to consider whether the four men were guilty of the theft of 150 balls of Benares opium, valued at \$4,000, part of the *Kut Sang's* cargo, and the boatwoman of receiving the stolen property. After an absence of several minutes, the jurors returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the first two prisoners and not guilty against the woman. His Lordship passed sentence of five years' hard labour on the first defendant, and seven years on the second man, the quartermaster of the ship. The female prisoner was discharged.

In his summing up to the jury, the Chief Justice highly commended Detective Sergeant Wilder on the smart capture he made and the equally clever way in which he recovered the stolen opium.

Mr. C. Alabaster, acting for the Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. W. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown; while Mr. E. Potten, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida & Castro, defended.

## SUNK STERN FIRST.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT WEST POINT.

A most extraordinary accident, which befell a junk, was witnessed by a large number of people on the prays at West Point just before dusk yesterday. Luckily the mishap took place near the prays wall, which accounted for the absence of any loss of life.

According to the story of an eye-witness, it would appear that about seven o'clock yesterday evening a large junk, No. 74, of 17000 cubic capacity, loaded with 155 bags of sugar, came alongside the Water Street wharf to discharge cargo. No time was lost by the boat crew in setting to work and before long some 200 bags of the sweet stuff were discharged over the stem of the junk.

The removal of all the cargo forward naturally lightened that part of the craft, with the result that the junk sank stern first. The bow, it was stated, raised clean out of the water, and the back-water of a passing steamer was the means of causing her to sink in a few minutes.

The crew were all precipitated into the water and were rescued by sampans in the vicinity. The loss of the sugar and personal effects of the crew is estimated at about \$800.

## WOMAN SCALDED.

DEFENDANT BOUND OVER.

A Chinese woman named Fan Yuk Lau had a warm time in Ping On Lane yesterday. She appeared in the Police Court, this morning, to prosecute one Tang King, a congee hawker, for assault. From the evidence, it would seem that the woman, after ordering a bowl of the gruel, refused to take it. The hawker became annoyed, and there was a quarrel, in which he came out second best, the lady having more command of the Cantonese dialect. In a fit of temper the hawker seized a bowl of the hot congee and threw it over the woman's head. When he was charged in the Police Court, this morning, it was held that there was some provocation for his action, and he was bound over to keep the peace.

## WELL-MERITED PUNISHMENT.

HANGING THIEF TO BE WHIPPED.

A well-merited punishment was meted out to a coolie named Leung Koo, who was found guilty in the Police Court, last Monday forenoon, of theft. On Saturday afternoon Leung was seen by a number of people in Queen's Road West removing a gold mounted rattan handle from a little girl's bag. He seized the handle and made a dash to escape, but was captured after a hot chase, with the circle in his possession. The magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) sentenced the thief to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, to suffer twelve strokes with the birch and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours. After he has done his terms of imprisonment he will be further exposed in the stocks. Such a sentence will, no doubt, act as a deterrent to others of the same kind. The prosecution was conducted by Inspector Robertson.

## THE OPIUM CAMPAIGN.

Coincident with the publication of the official report of the International Opium Commission news is received that the American Government has requested all the nations represented at Shanghai in February last to send delegates to a second Conference to be held in the near future at The Hague. The proposal, indeed, comes as no surprise, in that the seventh resolution brought forward by the American Delegates at the International Opium Commission recommended this very step. It was opposed by the British delegate on the ground that it was a matter which should be left to the Governments concerned. Personally, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith said that he was unwilling to approach his own Government telling it what to do. At a later stage of the Commission's deliberations it was announced that this particular resolution had been withdrawn. It has been evident throughout, however, that the American Government has regarded an international Conference as the natural complement of the work of the International Commission—a Conference with full power, not only to confirm the Shanghai resolutions, but to deal with traffic in cocaine and other narcotic habit-forming drugs. It is stated in an evidently inspired article in the *New York Outlook* that at the Conference "measures will be considered for the international control of the production and manufacture of opium and the traffic in it, with a view to the suppression of the use of that drug except for medicinal purposes." If this be the basis of the suggested Conference there must be considerable doubts of its success; for during the discussion of a resolution providing for uniform effort to confine the use of opium and its derivatives to legitimate medical practice, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith stated plainly and frankly that his delegation could not "accept the view that opium should be confined simply and solely to medical use." Except in a minor degree, this is a question that really only affects China and British India. In the latter country the sale of the drug is already under Government control, and as was pointed out by the same speaker, "we cannot, either by excessive restrictions, or direct prohibition, withhold from the peoples of India a drug which is one of the main household remedies on which they rely." As regards China, the cultivation and consumption of native opium is a matter of internal administration, and imports from India are already restricted by an agreement between Great Britain and China. The British Government, therefore, is hardly likely to submit matters of internal administration and diplomatic agreement to discussion and criticism by disinterested parties.

Whatever may be the view of the Indian opium trade entertained in some quarters, it is refreshing to find that the Chinese are awakening to the belief that Great Britain is not a monster who is determined to force opium upon the nation against its will. A recent article in the *Shanghai*, though erroneous in some of its premises, sets forth what we believe is the general view of thinking Chinese. Brushing aside the allegations of harsh treatment made by the informed Chinese critics against the British Government, the paper states its belief that the British Minister has sided China "from the bottom of his heart." It is no longer the British, says our native contemporary, that ought to be criticized but rather "our compatriots who were so eager to 'smoke the venomous drug which was sold to them at an exorbitant price.' In spite of British aid the *Shanghai* fears that opium-smoking will not be completely suppressed within the stipulated ten years, for although the high provincial authorities present reports to the Throne stating that poppy cultivation will be completely suppressed by the end of next year, neither the Viceroy, nor the Governor, nor the Prefects go into the country to see that the poppy is indeed no longer grown. Another fact cited to prove that poppy cultivation has not yet been suppressed, namely, that native opium is no dearer now than it was two or three years ago. Nor, says the *Shanghai*, is this due to rapid diminution in the number of smokers. Those who register themselves at the official bureaux are still innumerable, and peasants still find that poppy cultivation pays at least two or three times better than crops of cereals. "In a word," the writer concludes, "suppression of the sale and cultivation of opium is the affair of the land and not a matter of the people. We hope, therefore, that the people will understand the necessity of abstaining from this bad habit. For if they continue to have relations with the drug, not only will they be forced (sic) after ten years to buy much Indian opium, to the detriment of their pockets, but they will ever be regarded by foreigners as a people slothful and without energy, who only deserve everyone's contempt."

The *Shanghai's* criticisms are reflected in greater detail in Sir Alexander Hosie's able speech at the International Opium Commission. The Chinese delegates admitted the defects of the statistics presented by them to the Commission. But the very fact that over two years after the publication of the anti-opium edicts and regulations no reliable statistics of the acreage under poppy cultivation was available bears out the statement that little credit is to be attached to provincial reports. What is needed is a thorough and systematic survey of the opium-growing districts of the whole Empire, and so far, in spite of the representations made by the Chinese delegates to the Central Government, there are no indications that such a survey is being carried out, or even contemplated. No amount of international commissions or conferences will carry China a step forward in her anti-opium campaign until her representatives are able to produce reliable data in the field of opium cultivation and consumption. Estimates are not convenient, and indeed, as pointed out by Sir A. Hosie, are frequently misleading, and until definite statistics are available even the Peking authorities are not in a position to say what has, or has not been accomplished. When China has entered into agreements with other Powers based upon a definite reduction in the cultivation and consumption of native opium it is easy to see that the preparation of official statistics is a matter which will not brook delay. America, by virtue of her want of direct interest in the opium trade, has chosen to take the lead in endeavoring to suppress it. Would not her efforts in this direction, as far as China is concerned, be productive of better results if her Government undertook the task of persuading the Chinese Government to hand the problem in an up-to-date and systematic manner? Until that is done we doubt whether any improvement can be made upon the work of the International Opium Commission.—N. C. D. News.

POLICE-SERGEANT Wilson charged a merchant named Eui Wan, of 7, Connaught Road West, before Mr. J. R. Wood to-day (4th ult.) with bringing unlicensed letters into the Colony, thereby infringing the exclusive rights of the Postmaster General. The defendant arrived by the steamer *Sail On* early this morning from the West River. He was stopped on the wharf and searched, thirty-four letters being found in his bundle. Most of the letters contained drafts and were addressed to firms in America. A plea of guilty was entered, and a fine of \$50 imposed.

## THE GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION NEAR OSAKA.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following report is taken from the *Japan Chronicle* of 22nd August:—Destructive as was the explosion of gunpowder at Kinya (We find this is the local pronunciation—not Kinao), near Osaka, on Friday morning, it has fortunately not resulted in actual loss of life, while the number of people injured proves to be much less than was anticipated, those found on Friday numbering not more than a dozen, including the four soldiers on guard near the powder magazines. An official report to the War Office, dated the 20th instant, says:—

"This morning, at 2.20, the dynamite and gunpowder belonging to the Osaka Military Arsenal, stored at the Military Ammunition Depository at Kinya, Hirakata, Kita-Kawachi District, Osaka-fu, exploded. The first explosion ignited the black-powder magazine situated to the south beyond an earthen wall, and caused it to explode, and as a result other military buildings were damaged, while the villagers lying in the west of the powder store have sustained damage. Four soldiers guarding the magazines were injured. The quantity of dynamite stored in the exploded godown was about 25,000 kilograms (60,000 lbs.), and the quantity of black-powder exploded in other godowns was about 100,000 kilograms (220,000 lbs.). The extent of damage and cause of the explosion are now under investigation."

A report from Governor Takasaki of Osaka to the Home Department gives the damage to houses as follows:—

Partially collapsed ..... 6  
Totally demolished ..... 21  
Damaged ..... 1,332  
In addition to the above, a police station, one district office, five temples, a village office, and three elementary schools were damaged. Some twenty villages in the neighbourhood have sustained more or less damage. The six houses which totally collapsed were in Kinya, the village situated nearest to the ammunition magazines.

## PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

In an interview with a representative of the *Osaka Mainichi*, Lieutenant-Colonel Sawada of the Osaka Military Arsenal, who visited the scene of the disaster, gave the following opinion on the cause of the explosion:—

"The powder magazine at Kinya is under the jurisdiction of the Osaka Ordnance Office, and a portion of it is leased by the Osaka Military Arsenal. Godowns Nos. 1 and 2, which have exploded, were leased by the Arsenal. The present explosion must have been caused by a sudden change in the weather. Owing to the serious drought continued from last month, the interior of the godown was extremely dry, while the temperature was abnormally high. In this neighbourhood during the night a heavy cloud was observed obscuring the sky. It descended to a low point, and when the No. 2 godown, electricity in the cloud may have run down the lightning rod and caused combustion underground. According to one of the soldiers on guard, flames were first seen in the godown, and were followed next moment by the explosion. The quality of the powder now manufactured is quite different from that made in former times. It does not explode immediately on ignition, and must burn for some time before actually exploding."

Major Ishikawa, Commander of the battalion of Engineering troops at Takatsuki, immediately on the explosion occurring visited the scene of the disaster, accompanied by a surgeon, and attended to the injured soldiers. Interviewed by a representative of the *Osaka Jiji*, the officer stated that two godowns had exploded. The guard of the powder magazine numbered 20 men, under Lieutenant Nagakawa. At the time of the explosion the men were on the roof of the building. In consequence they all escaped unhurt except four. The guard-house and fifteen godowns in course of construction in the grounds were all blown up, together with timber and other materials piled up in the compound. The debris was shattered. A sudden change in the weather may have been the cause of the disaster. The powder magazine was situated on an elevation a little over 300 yards south of Kinyamata, a village comprising some 50 houses, and about a mile and a half east of Hirakata. Each godown was built of bricks over a foot in thickness, and enclosed by an earthen wall 18 feet thick and 20 feet high. A thermometer was kept in each building, and the temperature was always maintained at 10 deg. Centigrade (50 deg. Fahrenheit). The first godown blown up was a building 48 ft. long by 30 ft. wide, containing chiefly iron and steel shavings. Lieutenant Nagakawa first noticed black smoke rising steadily from the godown in question. Thereupon he called out to the men and ordered certain of them to ascertain what was the matter. The men had gone only a few steps when the explosion occurred, and the roof had not died away when the second godown exploded. The latter, which was of the same size as the first, contained 50 cases of powder (each containing a little over a hundredweight), in addition to a large quantity of ammunition for rifles and big guns. In consequence the explosion of this godown was very destructive. It carried away the earth surrounding the fields and tore up the bottom of the Yoshino pond, leaving a deep hole. The men on guard were all hurled from the premises, one being thrown into a pond 180 feet away, and it is marvellous that they escaped with their lives. Of the adjoining village Kinya suffered most, followed by Nakamaya, Nagata, and Hirakata. In Kinya almost all the houses (about 50) were more or less wrecked.

## THE DESTRUCTION AT KINYA.

Describing the destruction at Kinyamata, the *Osaka Mainichi* writes that the damage sustained by this village is enormous, as it stands nearest to the powder magazines. The village is a small one situated at the north-west foot of the elevation on which the magazines stood. The debris from the magazines fell on to the village and stones three feet in diameter were down on some of the houses, causing them to totally collapse or partially wrecking them. None of the houses in the village stand intact. It is remarkable that nobody was killed there. According to the villagers, a deafening roar was heard at about 2 a.m. and a tremendous shock was felt. No debris came down immediately, but the tiles of houses slid down in all directions. No one imagined that the powder magazine had exploded; they thought it an earthquake and all ran out of their houses. Just at that moment the second explosion was heard, and so strong was the shock that the houses simply collapsed, and the village was enveloped in smoke. The fact that the people ran out at the first explosion, which was of a lighter character than the second, is held to account for the absence of fatalities and the small number of injured.

The force of the present explosion was far more powerful than that of the explosion in Osaka some months ago, but fortunately the havoc wrought by it was less, as the neighbourhood of the magazine is sparsely populated, so that the casualties were confined to only four soldiers and some villagers, slightly injured.

We learn that the sound of the explosion was heard as far as Uji, Yamashiro, where the inhabitants became alarmed, fearing that the Uji Military Powder Magazine had exploded.

In Osaka, owing to the direction of the wind the sound heard was faint, but the flames could distinctly be seen in a north-easterly direction.

## THE INBOLANCE OF PRINCE CHING.

STRONG COMMENTS BY DR. MORRISON.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* dispatched a letter to that journal on the 2nd ult., as follows:—

"To the stranger in Peking, especially to the newly arrived diplomatist, nothing is more surprising than the respectful humility with which the representatives of the foreign Powers submit to indignity at the hands of Prince Ching, the President of the Chinese Foreign Office. It would seem as if the old time exclusiveness of the Throne which forbade audience with the foreign representatives on any footing of equality had been revived in the Foreign Office, the conduct of the President of which has for many years past been a national reproach."

By the terms of the peace protocol which terminated the situation created by the Boxer rebellion, it was agreed that the Chinese Foreign Office, the old Tsungli Yamen, had to be reformed. An Imperial Edict of July 24th, 1901, gravely declared that 'international affairs take the first place.' It ordained that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Wai-wu-pu, was to take rank above all other Ministries and Ministers were to devote themselves to their duties exclusively. The Foreign Office, the conduct of the President of which has for many years past been a national reproach. 'From the beginning the provisions of this Edict have been ignored. For from devoting himself exclusively to the duties of the Foreign Office, Prince Ching has persistently ignored that office. The condition of the Wai-wu-pu has been a perennial subject of adverse comment. It became a saying that the only change between the old Tsungli Yamen and the modern Wai-wu-pu was an alteration in the shape of the table at which the Ministers sat. The Foreign Office had no authority; it attempted to exercise an authority, it was simply a bureau of transmission. Diplomats from foreign Ministers lay unawakened for months."

## THE DOWNFALL OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

"From this position, as was pointed out in the *Times* of September 2nd and 10th, the Wai-wu-pu was rescued by the ability and energy of Yuan Shih-kai, its Assistant-President, who had no fear of accepting responsibility, whose name carried immense weight in the provinces, who was backed by the prestige always associated with the Viceroyalty of the Metropolitan Province. His dismissal not only removed from office a statesman who had rendered signal service to the empire, but it shook the confidence of other aspirants for office and rendered the position of Minister in the Wai-wu-pu one not to be envied."

"Since the downfall of Yuan Shih-kai the Wai-wu-pu has slipped into its former state of ineptitude, and for this Prince Ching is to blame. Amiable but corrupt, he has for a generation stood for that in worst Chinese officialdom. All stories tell of his rapacity, his greed; his unscrupulous sale of office, his indifference to the affairs of State. His wealth is enormous, yet no generous or charitable action has ever been recorded in his favour. Every new Minister in every office of emolument has to pay him toll.

"For years he has not visited the Wai-wu-pu. He dwells in the sphere apart from his fellow Ministers, and in his private residence, reluctantly accords an audience to the representatives of the Great Powers. They are rare audiences indeed. For the discussion of foreign affairs he has granted one of the most powerful Foreign Ministers in Peking two audiences in three years. The average number of times that, as President of the 'Foreign Office,' he discusses foreign affairs with the foreign representatives is less than one interview per representative per annum. Age and decrepitude are the reasons given for his neglect of duty. His age is 72, but while this can be urged as an excuse for his neglect of office, it cannot be advanced as an excuse for his retention in office."

"The Prince Regent seems wholly unable to realize the importance of the Foreign Office. Indeed, no feature of his administration inspires greater disquietude among the well-wishers of China. If for no other reason than its impairment of the efficiency of the Wai-wu-pu, his impetuous removal of Yuan Shih-kai was an unpatriotic blunder. And he is now committing other blunders, and the complaints of the Legations are daily increasing."

## DISMISSAL OF NA-TUNG.

"The Senior Assistant-President of the Wai-wu-pu is a Manchou, Na-tung, a member of the Grand Council, who has been a prominent figure in Peking for some years, where he is equally popular with foreigners and Chinese. His special duties in the Wai-wu-pu he has done excellently. Absent since the death of his mother, three months ago, he only returned to the Foreign Office on June 16th, and 12 days later he is ordered to relinquish his post and proceed to Tientsin as Acting Viceroy."

"In his absence, as during his last absence, the Regent has appointed a Grand Councilor, Shih-Hsu, whose qualifications to hold office are his unusual knowledge of Manchou script and his exceptional ignorance of foreign affairs. He is an amiable and courtly gentleman much respected in Peking, but he admits he knows nothing and wants to know nothing about foreign affairs. During the recent absence of Na Tung he declined to attend office, and yet the Regent re-appoints him to that office."

"Next to Na-Tung is the Junior Assistant President Liung Tun-yen, a graduate of Yale, a fine scholar in Chinese as well as in English, a contemporary of Tang Shai-yi, and other able Manchou educated in America. Upon his shoulders is placed a heavy burden of responsibility."

"Both the Vice-Presidents are useful subordinates who have been attached to the Foreign Office for many years. Below them again is a body of younger men—councillors and secretaries—many of whom speak some foreign language. Selected for their ability and capacity they are the most competent body of officials in Peking. Many of them have been abroad, and have seen in other countries the importance attaching to the post of Foreign Minister and the devotion with which it is fulfilled. To them the contrast is most striking."

"No one sees more clearly than they do how much China 'loses face' by the present incapacity of their chief. His neglect of duty is condemned by all progressive Chinese; his removal from office is a pressing necessity."

POLICEMAN J. O'Sullivan, of Shau-ki-wan Police Station, recognised a coolie in the district last Sunday as having stolen a bicycle from him before the expiration of five years. The man, Tong Yung Fuk, was found to have been deported from the Colony in June last. He was sent to Canton, and it is believed he was returned by the next steamer. On being arraigned in the Police Court, on Monday, charged with the offence, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour and four years' imprisonment.







## Criminal Conversation.

MR. LEMM IN THE BOX.

SEVERE CROSS-EXAMINATION BY SIR HENRY BERKELEY.

The action was resumed before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) in the Supreme Court, this morning, in which Captain C. W. Mitchell, master of the steamer *Foot Seng*, is claiming damages from John Lemm, a Hong-kong architect, for alleged misconduct with his wife on divers dates and at various places in this Colony.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. P. M. Hodgson, of Messrs. Ewens and Hartson, defended.

The juryman empanelled were:—Messrs. E. J. Hughes (foreman), J. W. Bolles, E. H. Shellin, M. S. Northcote, G. C. Moxon, E. H. Hinde and M. S. Sassoon.

Mr. Slade in addressing the jury for the defence said he must assume that they were prejudiced, for nearly everyone in the Colony was prejudiced against Lemm. But it was for the jury to get rid of their prejudice and do their duty. Some of the evidence given was eminently trustworthy and during the years 1901-2-3 there was not the least trace of evidence against the defendant; though the practical outcome of the charges was that Mrs. Mitchell and the defendant had been guilty of misconduct all the time Mrs. Mitchell had been in the Colony. Coming to the Macao visit in October, 1904, Counsel said up to this time there had not been anything proved up to which they could reasonably infer any improper relations had existed between Mr. Lemm and Mrs. Mitchell. With regard to the Macao visits nothing could be more open or innocent than Mr. Lemm's accompanying Mrs. Mitchell and her daughter. He signed his name properly and it was obvious to the merest baby that his signature had been altered by someone. The fact that they slept in adjoining rooms at the hotel in Macao could not convey any suggestion of misconduct to anyone unprejudiced in the case. The facts of the case were simple. Mrs. Mitchell, at that time being divorced by her husband, who made her a "very small allowance," was assisted by Mr. Lemm, an old friend and fellow-countryman of hers. He used to assist her in her trials by taking some of his meals at the house, for which he paid, dining there regularly. He also took French lessons and learned shorthand from the daughter at the house—a very charming girl, and no doubt a pleasant occupation. Because a man visited the mother and daughter, who were in distress, and helped them out of their difficulty, was that evidence that he was guilty of adultery with the mother?

Mr. Lemm then stepped into the witness-box. He said he left the Colony for Australia on December 9th last year, not having been home for seven and a half years. He left Sydney on his return on August 11th, arriving in the Colony on the 30th of August last. The defendant explained the circumstances attaching to the period when he boarded with Mrs. Mitchell, and said there was no secrecy about the arrangements, and that Mr. Mitchell knew he was staying there, as he returned while he was there. He advanced, forward in his defence a total denial to the charges alleged against him.

After the fifth adjournment, Mr. Lemm again went into the witness-box.

Sir Henry Berkeley—For twenty nights, you were alone with Mrs. Mitchell and her daughter? Mr. Lemm—Yes.

And Capt. Mitchell did not know the fact till years later?—He did.

Do you suggest that Captain Mitchell is not telling the truth?—He may have been mistaken. Why did you not live in a hotel?—I had a lot of furniture to store.

You could have done so in a hotel?—It was more convenient to do as I did.

Did it never occur to you that these visits of yours to Mrs. Mitchell would hurt the good name of the lady?—Such a thought never struck me.

In 1899, you brought your boy with you?—In March, I removed to Granville Avenue. Mrs. Mitchell occasionally came to arrange my pictures and furniture. She was usually accompanied by Mrs. Wright. I had a little partition put next to my room for an office.

You used to work in pyjamas?—In the summer months.

If there were only innocent relations between you, why did Mrs. Mitchell visit you in the day-time?—Arrange my furniture and sometimes ask me for dinner.

I put it to you that during July, 1900, you visited Granville Avenue several times a week while Capt. Mitchell was away at sea?—While he was there too.

You stayed frequently till late hours?—Half-past ten to eleven o'clock.

During the absence of Capt. Mitchell at sea?—Yes.

Is it true that while you passed from No. 4 to No. 8, you used to whistle?—No.

You admit having visited No. 8 at mid-night on one occasion?—One night in January.

It was raining hard?—No.

Did you pay off your ricksha?—Yes.

Did you hear the "boy" saying, "Massa have come"?—No.

Then Capt. Mitchell's evidence is untrue?—He may have heard me asking the boy if the master had come.

Then Capt. Mitchell may have mistaken your voice for the "boy's" voice?—He may have.

Do you deny that Mrs. Mitchell said: "Gone in, Mr. Lemm, Mitchell, Mr. Lemm has come to see you"?—I do.

Capt. Mitchell asked you why you paid off your ricksha?—No.

You said: "It's all right, old boy. I saw your ship at the buoy," when Capt. Mitchell assured that his ship was not at the buoy but was anchored off Wanchai?—No.

Then Capt. Mitchell's story is untrue?—He must have been dreaming.

I put it to you that you knew Capt. Mitchell was not at home when you called for the purpose of adulterous intercourse?—Called for the express purpose of seeing Capt. Mitchell.

Your wife used to upbraid you for neglecting her for Mrs. Mitchell?—She used to threaten to cut my throat while I slept and suffered from hallucinations had alcoholism.

There were frequent matrimonial quarrels?—No.

On the 8th of March, you received a letter from Capt. Mitchell saying that your two were in future to meet as strangers?—Yes.

Is it not a fact that notwithstanding that Capt. Mitchell wished you to be a stranger to him, you still continued your relations with Mrs. Mitchell?—She was my only true friend in Hongkong.

After further cross-examination, the case was adjourned until 10.30 to-morrow morning.

## JURY'S UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

## DAMAGES AWARDED.

The action was resumed before the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) in the Supreme Court, this morning, in which Captain C. W. Mitchell, master of the steamer *Foot Seng*, is claiming damages from John Lemm, a Hong-kong architect, for alleged misconduct with his wife on divers dates and at various places in this Colony.

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This morning's proceedings opened by Mr. Lemm being called into the box, where he underwent further cross-examination.

Mr. Slade then continued his address. He said that it was ridiculous to infer from the visit of Mr. Lemm to Mrs. Mitchell that any improper relations existed between the two. He would ask his Lordship's Chief Justice to put to the jury a number of specific questions to which the jury would have to reply. They would have to sort the evidence before them. This was not an easy matter, and one which very few persons were capable of doing. Most people, Counsel declared, who were not accustomed to hearing evidence could only retain in their mind a vague idea of the evidence heard. Proceeding, Counsel stated that there was no specific act of indecency between Mr. Lemm and Mrs. Mitchell. There was no undue familiarity. The evidence adduced was purely circumstantial evidence. The jury were bound to give the benefit of the doubt to the defendant. They were as much bound to give the benefit of the doubt to the defendant as to a prisoner in a criminal trial. It was for the plaintiff to establish the charge which he had made against Lemm. The evidence, Counsel declared, should leave no doubt in the minds of the jury. He submitted that Lemm had given his evidence in a perfectly straightforward manner. Even in giving evidence on matters which seemed to go against him, he gave it in a straightforward way, which was the surest sign of the genuineness of a witness' evidence. The charges against Lemm were almost as serious as that of adultery. It was a charge which would ruin the defendant. In conclusion, he said that there could only be one verdict, and that would be "Not guilty."

After the fifth adjournment, Sir Henry Berkeley addressed the Court at great length. Counsel related the divers incidents attaching to the family relations between Mr. Lemm and Mrs. Mitchell and traced the history of their acquaintance. Counsel laid stress on the point that the relations between the two were kept a secret from Capt. Mitchell after the marriage arrangements had been stopped by the latter. Several witnesses had been called and according to their statements, the jury would be justified in returning a verdict of guilty intercourse. In conclusion, he asked the jury to award substantial damages.

Chief Justice, in summing up, said that he felt sure that the jury, like his Lordship, had come to Court with preconceived notions and if that was the case, it was necessary to judge the case from an unprejudiced standpoint. There had been a rumour in connection with the relations between Mr. Lemm and Mrs. Mitchell and it was their duty to put an end to that rumour. His Lordship directed the jury to find a verdict one way or the other and thus put an ending to the proceedings. His Lordship said that there was doubtless a lingering uneasiness in the minds of the jury, but he was somewhat of the opinion that the question should have come before the Scotch Court and should then again come before the Hongkong Bench to be debated. That was not so. Capt. Mitchell could only obtain a divorce in Scotland. Lemm was not a party to the proceedings. It could not be expected of Lemm to walk into Court and ask to be made a co-respondent. Such a thing could not be expected of anyone. His Lordship stated that the case before them was a very complicated one and asked the jury to banish all doubts from their minds. It was possible that the people in Scotland may have taken a very serious view of visiting Macao on a Sunday. It was a fair trial by those who had a sound knowledge of local conditions. They were to bring themselves to the level of the parties bringing the complaints. They were not to judge according to their standard but according to the standard of the people concerned. They were to judge the people according to their status of life and their resources. They were to find whether the visits were inappropriate to their station of life and their resources. Although the charges were drawn in a general manner, such as "to lead to the belief that Mrs. Mitchell was the paramour of Lemm," the jury could not give a verdict on such an assumption. They were to base their verdict on definite charges—whether adultery had been committed in such and such a month. They were to judge each particular charge separately. They could not begin by assuming these and then deal with the specific charges. They were to deal with the specific charges first. Coming to the question of special damages, his Lordship said he could not advise the jury to adopt such a course, but would have to be prepared to hear Counsel. If the verdict was in favour of the plaintiff then the jury were bound to give Capt. Mitchell what in their opinion was a fair compensation for comfort and solace for his loss. If Capt. Mitchell were entitled to costs, he would get them. The duty of the jury was merely to give him what they considered a reasonable compensation for a man in his station of life. Proceeding, his Lordship said it was curious that seeing that the alleged adultery covered five or six years, no specific evidence had been adduced except the visit to the Box Vista Hotel. His Lordship could not lead himself to believe that these people were so clever as to have no direct evidence against them that they could admit adultery at any time. It was extraordinary that the daughter should have been present on all occasions. She was said to have been present on the visits to Macao. She was also said to have been present when the "boy" apparently visited Mrs. Mitchell at No. 8, Granville Avenue. Mr. Lemm had given his version of how he came to meet with Mrs. Mitchell. There was no evidence that Mrs. Mitchell went to No. 8, Granville Avenue. They had to consider if adultery had been committed in any of those periods (February, March, June, July and August, 1899). There was no contradictory evidence as to whether Capt. Mitchell had known if the two had met and spent together. Capt. Major's story his Lordship felt entirely in the hands of the jury owing to the contradictory nature of the different witnesses. His Lordship referred to the fact that Capt. Mitchell was uncertain as to some of the facts. He had been a little vague as to whether his ship came from Wanchai and dwelt on the conversation which took place on the rainy night when Lemm visited Capt. Mitchell's house. In conclusion, his Lordship directed the jury to judge the question in a reasonable, just and discreet manner and said he felt perfectly sure that they would do so.

The jury then retired for about half-an-hour and returned with a unanimous verdict of "Guilty" on all the specific charges and awarded the plaintiff general damages in the sum of \$7,500.

Mr. Slade applied for a stay of execution for three months.

After some discussion, his Lordship granted a stay of execution for a fortnight, at the end of which period the question is to be considered in Chambers.

**THE RAUB AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT FOR THE FOUR WEEKS ENDING AUGUST 14, 1909.

The Chairman and Directors, Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Singapore.

Gentlemen, I herewith beg to hand you my report on your mining and milling operations. The mine measurements and assay returns of prospecting work shows a total of 1,081ft. for the period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 431ft. sinking, 303ft. driving, 800ft. cross-cutting and 52ft. of surface and underground prospecting as against a total of 1,051ft. for the previous four weeks.

**MINES.**

**Bukit Komar.**—540ft. Level Drive South.—This end has been driven 3ft. making a total of 120ft. This level 531ft. wide has continued low grade.

**540ft. Level, Drive North.**—Here 18ft. has been driven bringing the total to 69ft. The level 48in. wide has greatly improved and has averaged 7 1/2 dwt. per ton.

**440ft. Level, Drive South.**—To this has been added 24ft. making a total of 617ft. The level 54in. wide is worth 6 1/2 dwt.

**The crosscut east** has been extended 11ft. making a total of 31ft. Nothing of importance has yet been met.

**440ft. Level, Drive North.**—This has been advanced 28ft. making a total of 336ft. The level 51in. wide gives an assay value of 8 1/2 dwt.

**Drive North, Winze from Drive North of Slope.**—To this has been added 24ft. making total depth 43ft. The level in winze 4-in. wide gives 11 dwt. per ton.

**440ft. Level, Crosscut East Opposite Shaft.**—This has been taken from 35ft. to 47ft.

**240ft. Level South, Drive South from Slope.**—Here 10ft. has been driven making a total of 148ft. The level 67in. wide gives by assay 4 1/2 dwt.

**240ft. Level, Crosscut West Opposite Shaft.**—This has been taken from 69ft. to 71ft.

**Crosscutting for Stop-filling.**—411ft. Stopped. Above the 440ft. level, 2 stops: Level 15 1/2 in. wide and 40ft. 7 dwt.

**Above the 440ft. level, 1 stop: Level 15 1/2 in. wide and 20ft. 3 1/2 dwt.**

**STOPE MINES.**

**160ft. Level, Drive North.**—To this has been added 12ft. making a total 260ft. north of shaft. This level 45in. wide gives 9 1/2 dwt.

**160ft. Level South.**—The crosscut west has been extended 21ft. making a total of 31ft. The drive north on branch has been advanced from 35ft. to 36ft. on level matter 18in. wide and worth 3 1/2 dwt. All work at this point has now been stopped and the men put to continue the main drive south.

**160ft. Level South, No. 1 Winze.**—This has been sunk 16ft., making total depth 202ft. At this depth it connected with the drive north on the 260ft. level from Anderson shaft.

**Crosscutting for Stop Filling.**—199ft. Stopped. Above the 160ft. level, 3 stops: Level 9 1/2 in. wide and worth 1 1/2 dwt.

**ANDERSON SHAFT.**

The main shaft has been sunk 31ft. making 64ft. below the 160ft. level and 267ft. from surface. This is preparatory to sinking the 16in. diameter plunger pump and to sinking to another level.

The station at the 260ft. level is cut and timbered.

**160ft. Level Drive North.**—Here 17ft. has been driven making a total of 103ft. The level 59in. wide gives 9 dwt. per ton. At the moment the end is not looking so well but an improvement is expected.

A crosscut has been put off to the East 28ft. Several feet of mixed matter has been passed through but of no value.

**160ft. Level, Drive South.**—This has been taken from 43ft. to 56ft. The end is much the same as last month. There has been no operation on a level averaging 85in. wide and worth 5 dwt.

A crosscut has been put off to the East 15ft. but with no better result.

**BUKIT MALACCA.**

**No. 1 Level, Drive South.**—This has been advanced 3ft. making a total of 496ft. The level matter 36in. wide is low grade.

A crosscut has been put off to the East 15ft. in search of better stone.

This part has not given the results expected and work has been stopped. The men are transferred to the No. 2 level to crosscut East from the No. 2 shaft to intersect the East lode now being worked on the No. 1 level pit, has been traversed.

**No. 1 Level North, Drive North on East Lode.**—To this has been added 36ft. making the total 154ft. The level 51in. wide gives 13 dwt.

Stops.—Two have been in operation on a lode averaging 85in. wide and worth 5 dwt.

On surface and underground 92ft. of prospecting work has been done.

The crosscut in winze from surface to the west of Malacca shaft has failed to strike the lode owing to some local disturbance. Work is now being carried on the lode at a shallower depth in the winze.

**GENERAL.**

At Anderson shaft the machinery has been connected to the balance hoist and the main pump lode attached in the shaft. The trial run was most satisfactory.

From the Willey tables 62 1/2 tons of concentrates have been won worth 10 dwt. per ton.

**Cyanide.**—During the 12 weeks to date 16 1/2 tons of concentrates have been re-ground in the grit mills yielding 68oz. smelted gold equaling 412oz. per ton. Owing to several delays the tonnage treated by cyanide has been small and the boxes have not been cleared out.

From this date Mr. W. J. Oates will fill the position as manager of your mines.

Milling Sheet for 4 weeks ending August 14, 1909.

**BUKIT KOMAR.**

40 Stamps: run 28 days less 1 1/2 days for repairs and clean up.

Huntington Mill run 28 days less 2 1/2 days for repairs and clean up.

Ore Crushed: Komar 3,117 tons.

Stops 1,257 "

Total 3,374 tons.

Amalgam collected 2,711.00 ozs. producing.

Retorted Gold 984.00 "

Smelted Gold 957.50 "

Average yield per ton 5.67 dwt.

" value of tailings .51 "

**BUKIT MALACCA.**

No. 1 Mill run 23 1/2 days (crushing 430 tons mine ore and 1,349 tons surface ore).

Total crushed 1,779 tons.

Amalgam collected 235.50 ozs. producing.

Retorted Gold 81.00 "

Smelted Gold 78.00 "

Average yield per ton 5.80 dwt.

Total—Tons crushed 5,183.

Amalgam 2,946.50 ozs.

Smelted Gold 1,035.50 ozs.

Average Fineness 998.64 ozs.

Yield per ton 4.01 dwt.

W. H. MARTIN, General Manager.

## AN OVERWORKED JURY.

## APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION DECLINED.

At the conclusion of the Mitchell-Lemm case last Thursday afternoon, Mr. J. W. Bolles, on behalf of the jurors empanelled in the lengthy litigation, asked the Court to grant them an exemption for several years.

The Chief Justice smilingly declined to acquiesce in the application.

## THE BANK OF KOREA.

## GENERAL MEETING OF PROMOTING COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the promoting committee of the Bank of Korea was held on the 23rd ultimo at the official residence of the Minister of Finance, Baron Matsuno (Governor of the Bank of Japan), chairman of the committee, outlined the business of the meeting. Marquis Katsura as Minister of Finance, then made some remarks. He said that the formation of the Bank of Korea would bring Japan and Korea into closer relations. In placing the shares of the bank on the market the utmost care must be exercised to prevent a speculative mania. At present the money market in this country was very easy and the economic conditions extremely favourable, while capitalists were eagerly seeking investments for their surplus money. If there were any rush in subscribing for the shares, the financial situation would be disturbed. It was therefore necessary to exercise care and discretion in order to avert any attempt to organise a boom.

The meeting adopted the business rules drawn up by the promoting committee, and it was decided to appoint a sub-committee for the management of affairs relating to the promotion of the bank. The Chairman nominated as members of the sub-committee Mr. Wakatsuki (Vice-Minister of Finance), Mr. Arai (Korean Vice-Minister of Finance), Mr. Katsura (Director of the Finance Administration Bureau), Mr. Kodama (a Secretary in the Ministry of Finance), and Mr. Ichihara (Manager of the Korean branch of the Dai Ichi Ginko). The nominations having been passed, the meeting approved the draft of the Articles of Association. The method of placing the shares on the market was next considered. It was decided that the sub-committee should decide as they thought fit the terms on which subscriptions should be received, and that if necessary the list of subscriptions should be closed even before the expiry of the term when the required amount was subscribed.

In reply to a question Baron Matsuno intimated that he wished the formation of the bank to be completed before the end of October next. The meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.

It is expected that the shares of the bank will be placed on the market by the middle of next month.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## THE REVENUE PROBLEM.

## SINGAPORE'S TEMPERANCE.

Circumstances in Hongkong have made it necessary for the Government to consider its financial position, with the result that there is retrenchment on the one hand, and additional taxation on the other, writes the *Singapore Free Press* editorially. Retrenchment does not appear to have greatly alarmed the business people—those chiefly represented in the newspapers: the views of the retrenched do not find an unofficial outlet—but additional taxation in the matter is a thing which is exciting much disquiet and journalistic writing. It is rather a domestic matter for Hongkong, and we should not care to interfere, save that the Straits is alternately pointed to as a bright exemplar and an awful example. When the Governor points out that we get 7 1/2 lakhs from our liquors, and Hongkong only gets 2 1/2, then the example is one to be followed. But in the course of argument the *Hongkong Telegraph* objects that the increased taxation will mean the closing of many of the houses, with a corresponding diminution of the consumption of liquor, and we are brought in to another light. Our contemporary says as to the Governor's conjecture that there is a larger liquor consuming community in Hongkong than in Singapore:—

"We have no idea where the Governor obtained the information which led him to the conclusion that there is a larger liquor consuming population in Hongkong than in the Straits Settlements. Without appearing to malign our neighbours in the South we should say the reverse is actually the case, or at all events, there is nothing to choose between the two Crown Colonies. We remember a time when it was said of Singapore that hardly a single white resident went home at night perfectly sober—which was, of course, a vile slander—but certain facts have led to such a view being expressed publicly. However that may be, the fact remains that Hongkong is quite as temperate as any other place in the Far East, which may not be saying very much, but is at least an excuse for the proclivities of that portion of the community which indulges in what is popularly known as a reviver after the day's work, and those who were temperate before will be much more so in future, while those foolish few who drank to excess will have to curb their appetites in accordance with the depth of their purses."

We do not resent the comparison of old times with new. Some of the fond to resent the suggestion that we in the Straits could not carry as much as they of Hongkong. Such a comparison is not exactly odious; rather it is felt. The retort that occurs at the moment is that the only time the Singapore elephant was really painted, was when the Hongkong team came down here to play cricket. During a smoking concert some of the visitors left the Town Hall and advertised Aspidochelone by painting the poor old elephant. This much is to be said. It was not entirely red, but variegated cream and red with black spots. It had never been done before or has never been done since, but that can hardly be adduced as to the present relative capacities of Hongkong and Singapore for the consumption of liquor. We can, in all seriousness, assert that a very great change has come over us in the last few years even, and it is no longer considered the thing to do more than quench the thirst after sports and games. Hard drinking before and after dinner is quite out of fashion and that is an advantage compared with which a diminution of the revenue from liquor is a trifling matter.

## HUMAN HEAD IN A SAUCEPAN.

## ORRISOME DISCOVERY IN TOKYO.

A large saucepan being seen in the Shinjuku at Yomo Park, Tokyo, on the 23rd ultimo, a policeman accosted it and took off the lid. At first sight the saucepan appeared to be stuffed with old cotton, but on this being removed a decomposed human head was found; to the consternation of the officer and those gathered round. It is supposed that the head is that of the woman whose headless body was washed ashore in a trunk near Omori, on Tokyo bay, some time ago, as reported in our columns at the time. The author of the crime has not yet been arrested. It is believed, with this new clue, that the police investigations will have a more successful result.

## OPIUM IN HONGKONG.

## SINGAPORE COMMENTS.

The *Singapore Free Press* writes editorially thus:—

When the Hongkong Legislative Council was asked to pass the amending Opium Ordinance for that Colony, energetic speeches were made by the



## New Territory Enter-prise.

### PROSPECTING FOR GOLD.

#### PIIONEERS' DISCOURAGING RESULTS.

Since the discovery of iron ore in the New Territories by the enterprising syndicate promoted by Sir Pater Hunter and the subsequent division of the Hongkong Iron Mining Co., Ltd., little has been heard in connection with prospecting work for minerals in the New Territories. Although nothing has transpired publicly of individual or collective enterprise in that direction, that was not to say that the spirit of speculation has lay dormant and allowed the resources of the hinterland of the island to go unexploited. Information has just reached us which goes to show that there are not wanting those who are prepared to risk money and employ time and labour in an attempt at discovering payable ore in the territories lying beyond the hills of Kowloon. The pity is that promising results have not rewarded the labours of the latest enterprising syndicate to be brought to our notice. For the present and until we are in a position to place ourselves in possession of first-hand information from the parties more intimately associated in Hongkong's mining venture it would be inexpedient to mention individually the names of the gentlemen connected with the Shatin prospecting syndicate which is the title that may conveniently describe the parties concerned in the absence of any knowledge of the proper title by which the syndicate call themselves. Our information associates the names of gentlemen who are prominently connected with the work of development of the New Territories with those of Mr. Phillips, an expert prospector, and Mr. Fox, gold-washer, both of whom have had technical and practical experience of gold mining in the fields of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Little more than three months ago a prospecting licence was obtained which enabled the syndicate to operate within an area covered by a continuous line of six miles in extent from the North end of the line to Tai Po. Headquarters were established at the Shatin camp. After several weeks of active operations the prospectors came across gold bearing quartz. A small quantity of ore was shipped to Manila where the assay report was not favourable to development work. Traces of gold were found in the ore, but it proved of such a poor quality that the gold recovery could never be made to pay the cost of mining. On the advice of the principal prospector, therefore, the syndicate has decided to abandon operations at any rate for the present.

In this connection it may be interesting to record that a caretaker is still retained in Tai Shui Hang village in the interest of another mining syndicate, who have erected a large corrugated iron shed within which is stored a quantity of mining machinery all packed in cases. It is surmised that a light line of rails will at some time or another be constructed to connect this place with Shatin in anticipation of the commencement of mining operations. If this industry develops into a paying one a new era may open up for the New Territories.

## CHINESE NAVAL COMMISSIONERS.

### EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

Admiral Sah Cheo-ping and Prince Shao Pui-lap, the special Chinese Naval Commissioners, who are on a tour of inspection of the naval bases in North and South China, are expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 7th or 8th inst.

H. E. Tsai Nai-huang, the Taoist of Shanghai, has apprised the Chinese Club in Hongkong of the contemplated visit of the naval commissioners. A meeting was, accordingly, held at the Chinese Club yesterday to arrange a programme of reception in honour of the distinguished visitors. After some discussion, it was decided to hold a banquet at which their Excellencies will be invited to attend.

From Hongkong, the Commissioners will proceed to Whampoa and Canton, thence back to Hongkong. The probability is discussed of the Commissioners prosecuting their journey to Europe and America to make a careful study of the system of naval organisation obtaining in those countries.

Prince Tsai Hsun, accompanied by Admiral Sah of the Chinese Navy, arrived in Shanghai on 29th ult. from the North on board Admiral Sah's flagship. They reached Wungtung shortly before noon and camped on the bank of the Chinese despatch vessel which had been gaily decorated with flags and bunting. As the vessel approached Shanghai a salute of three guns was fired, and at the Kioleyuen wharf, which was reached about 2 p.m., an escort of 31 Chinese soldiers, mounted, and carrying rifles, was in waiting, and formed a guard of honour as the Prince and Admiral Sah stepped ashore. The distinguished visitors then entered carriages, and accompanied by the escort, drove along the Bund and Nanjing Road to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the Bubbling Well Road. At the Yangkiopang Bridge they were met by an escort of twelve Sikh troopers under Sub-Inspector Spottiswoode and Trooper McSwain.

## CIGARETTES IN CHINA.

### THE BRITISH-AMERICAN COMPANY AND MONOPOLY.

In a recent issue we noted that the Japanese Monopoly Bureau had granted a charter to the Tobacco Company to carry out the preparation of tobacco in Seoul and Newchwang, in order to resist the competition of the British-American Tobacco Trust in Korea and Manchuria. Some idea of the success of this Trust in China may be gleaned from the report by Mr. W. P. Ker, Acting British Consul-General at Tientsin, on the trade of that port in 1908. Referring to the quantity of cigarettes sold, Mr. Ker says:—

"The British-American Tobacco Company have almost secured a monopoly of the cigarette business throughout China. Their sales in the North China market are estimated to average some 50,000,000 cigarettes per month. Foreign made brands are imported, but by the far larger sale of the cheaper brands manufactured in their large factory at Shanghai. They have recently erected another large factory at Bankow, and are beginning (February, 1909) to bring Chinese tobacco leaf thither from Mukden for manufacture into cigarettes. Agents are sent out all over the empire to advertise the company's cigarettes with pictorial posters, and to make sales wherever opportunity offers. The financial methods are the same as those of the oil companies, that is, the company take all the risk of sales to the natives, and all payments are remitted home to the head office by telegraphic transfer. It is remarkable that the only traders who have not suffered seriously by the recent trade depression are the oil companies and the Tobacco Company."

## HONGKONG'S REVENUE PROBLEM.

### SINGAPORE CRITICISMS.

The last issue to hand of the *Singapore Free Press* has the following thoughtful leading article on Hongkong's revenue problem:—

As a pendant to our remarks concerning the likelihood of Hongkong or any other Colony finally obtaining any substantial compensation for the loss of revenue occasioned by the suppression of the opium trade, it is interesting to consider what steps Hongkong proposes to take to meet the deficiency thrust upon it by the faddism of the anti-opium party at Home. The Government there has introduced a new Liquors Ordinance in which—speaking guardedly because the actual text is not before us—it appears they propose that one method of raising funds to meet the deficiency, should be by charging some of the cost against liquor. That as a scheme in a Colony which has heretofore been free from any direct taxation on liquor as we understand, seems a reasonable course to pursue. The money has to be found since the Home Government shows not the slightest intention of redeeming its promise, and has to be found locally, so it is advisable to try and obtain it by a method which will hurt the general community least, and that is through luxury. But the actual method of raising the money as proposed by the Hongkong Government appears to be an extraordinarily unwise one, and one which will not obtain the full benefit such a tax ought in brief it is proposed to raise the price of liquor licences as to make up a material sum towards the deficit which has to be met. It is estimated the proposed increase would raise some of about \$250,000 and would make licences extremely dear. The objections to this course are so obvious, that one cannot but feel that the only reason Government proposed it was in order to maintain the sentimental fiction of Hongkong being a free port. Unquestionably the raising of licences to the extent proposed would drive many smaller holders out of business, it would be an incentive to hotel proprietors to deal in cheaper kinds of alcoholic liquors, and it would fall entirely to touch the private drinker. It would mean in fact merely placing a premium on drinking in hotels and clubs, as we understand Government proposes to deal with clubs also. Meanwhile the person who still cared to import his alcohol would do so without extra payment, and there would be constant trouble in dealing with such elusive definitions as would denote the difference between a private boarding house, paying guests and all the other varieties of people who live in other people's houses at inclusive charges.

The weight of public opinion has been fairly clearly shown to be entirely opposed to this system, although there have not been wanting those who have pointed out that there will be no hardship on hotel-keepers, as they will merely increase their charges to cover the new fees. But the constructive criticism indicates a desire to see some sort of duty collected on liquor as imported. There is the suggestion of bottles being revenue stamped, of merchants sending accounts to Government of imports and sales and the regulation of amounts due accordingly, and also of including under the Ordinance aerated waters as well as alcoholic liquor. This latter appears an extremely sensible addition, and we shall be interested to see whether the temperance party makes any objection to this inclusion. It would not in the least surprise us if they did, because it is quite impossible to drive out of the head of the average temperance man that alcohol is taxed not because of its being something not absolutely necessary for everyday life, but because the consumption of it is inherently wicked. As things stand Hongkong appears to have got into a very pretty hole, and is a little exercised as to how it is to get out, seeing that the Home Government has proved a very broken reed. But other people's troubles like other people's morals, may serve as enlightenment for us, and it would be as well for local legislators to consider, before the question of our own revenue arises, what should be done in the case of Singapore.

Our own Government will not have the liquor tax to fall back on as a new source of revenue, since there has always been the Farm. On the other hand it may be said that we are in no immediate danger of losing our opium revenue. This, speaking in a direct sense, is probably quite true; as we do not think the Home Government is inclined to go any further, than it has gone in the matter, but whilst the opium revenue may not directly be taken from us as has been the case in Hongkong, we feel it necessary to state our firm conviction that under Government management, which is, shortly to come about, opium as a source of revenue will be extraordinarily diminished, and that not so much for the reason of a decrease in consumption, as in the very certain increase in cost of management, which will inevitably ensue once the Opium Farm becomes a Government department. The public generally are not at all satisfied that the Government management of Tanjong Pagar Dock is the success it is declared to be. It is claimed, and with considerable truth, that not only is Government competition doing irreparable harm to private business, but that it is doing that on a basis of working which no commercial company could hope to employ and show successful trading. We do not anticipate that any very different result will follow in the case of a Government opium farm. Our moral is, doubtless, well improved, but our pocket will suffer to a far greater comparative degree, and it is therefore the urgent business of our unofficial members, to seriously consider the financial position of the Colony in the light of the extreme diminution and possible extinction of its opium revenue in the not far off future, and the course of conduct to be adopted so as to best fit the Colonial revenues to meet the loss.

## AN ELOSIVE DEBTOR.

### APPLICATION FOR IMMEDIATE EXECUTION AT SUMMARY COURT.

In the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Gompertz (Judge), Mr. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Williamson and Grist) made an application on behalf of a Chinese client for an immediate execution order against a Chinese bar-boy, who owed the plaintiff \$80.65 for provisions supplied, and the ground that the defendant was likely to run away. Plaintiff stated that he found some difficulty in serving the writ on the defendant. If he did not run away, it was likely that he would run away. The debt was incurred before the end of the second moon. \$75 had been paid but the balance of \$5.65 had since been owing. In the 4th and 5th moons, defendant said he got him but refused to pay the plaintiff. Sometimes plaintiff could not find him. Defendant stated that he was employed as a bar-boy at a local hotel and his wages were collected by the hotel. He only earned \$1 a month, with which he had to support a wife and family. Mr. Harris dropped the application.

## HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

### EIGHTH ROUND.

#### LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB VS. BOYS' OWN CLUB.

A draw was hardly expected when the above teams met last Friday afternoon, and although the Lusitanos were at one time looked upon favourably and reckoned on taking third place in the above competition, after their defeat at the hands of the "Boys" the boys were fancied and in fact odds were given that they would overcome their rivals when they met in the swimming enclosure, as the latter although a very light team, are much quicker than their bigger opponents. Though the boys have had the misfortune to have drawn in two matches this season, they have only suffered defeat at the hands of these formidable antagonists as the V.R.C. and the Corinthians and still have a chance of occupying third place in the Shield fight. The Lusitanos, although a pretty fast lot have been taking things too easy of late, as the form exhibited in recent matches proved that they are not playing their usual good game such as was shown in the beginning of the competition.

The swimmers who represented the rival teams yesterday's game were with but a couple of exceptions the same as have played in our little interesting Aquatic struggle:—  
L.R.C.—A. J. V. Ribeiro (Capt.), J. M. C. Lopez, C. A. C. Rodriguez, E. M. O. Remedios, F. L. da Rosa, C. M. S. Alves and Remedio Carvalho.  
B.O.C.—A. R. Ellis (Capt.), A. S. Ellis, B. Muskett, E. Leitch, H. J. White, H. W. Peterson and F. A. Yvanovich.  
Muskett secured the ball at the commencement and after a lot of fast swimming and some good tries by the Lusitanos, Rosa got away from Peterson and swimming right up in front of the goal, but he was held in scoring the first and only goal for his team. Instead of forcing matters again, the leaders allowed their younger rivals to dash right up into their territory which resulted in A. S. Ellis sending in a tricky shot which completely baffled Alves, the Lusitano custodian. No further scoring resulted after this.

The second portion of the struggle saw the L.R.C. men continually bombarding the B.O.C. goal, but while coolly kept the shots out and averted further disaster for his comrades. A grand opening was given Leitao to score just before time, but his stinger sent in was just saved by Alves at the cost of a corner throw, which, however, did not materialise and brought a good game to a close.

### NINTH ROUND.

#### 87th Co. R.G.A. vs. L.R.C.

#### 88th Co. R.G.A. vs. 83rd Co. R.G.A.

#### B.O.C. vs. B.U.F.

#### R.E. vs. V.R.C.

#### LEAGUE TABLE.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V. R. C.	7	0	0	14
C. V. C.	8	7	1	16
B. U. F.	7	5	2	10
B. O. C.	7	5	2	10
L. R. C.	7	3	3	7
R. E.	6	2	4	4
83rd Co. R.G.A.	6	1	5	2
88th Co. R.G.A.	7	1	6	1
87th Co. R.G.A.	7	6	0	2

### NINTH ROUND.

In the last round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition, the Lusitano Recreation Club easily scored a victory over the 88th Company Royal Garrison Artillery by 6 goals to nil. The latter, however, must be congratulated on the splendid game they played, especially the goalkeeper. An interesting feature of this game last Wednesday afternoon was the absence of foul.

The second match played on Wednesday between the 83rd and 88th Companies Royal Garrison Artillery resulted in a win for the 83rd Company by 2 goals to one, after a very hard and fast contest. The 83rd had matters pretty well their own way in the first half of the game, scoring their 2 goals, but the 88th reversed the tables in the second spell, netting once. By winning this match, the 83rd Company carry off the Artillery Inter-Company Water Polo Cup, having also defeated the 87th Company about a couple of rounds back.

### NINTH ROUND.

#### VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB VS. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The representatives of the Victoria Recreation Club added another victory to their long list yesterday afternoon when they met and defeated the Royal Engineers in the last round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition. The play was not as fast as many anticipated, the game being a one-sided affair in favour of the home team from the very commencement, Carroll scoring twice and Pereira and Barros one goal each in the first spell. A lot of loose play was witnessed in the latter half of the game and although the Engineers looked like scoring once or twice at this stage, Alves and Carroll, the Club's backs, were always available for checking this move and frustrated all attempts, the latter swimmer and Remedios adding another goal each before time; the register showing 6 goals to nil in favour of the Victoria Recreation Club. The old Club are to be congratulated on carrying off the Challenge Shield again this season, being represented this year in the contest by L. E. Lamont (Capt.), A. H. Carroll, A. S. Alves, A. V. Barros, A. A. Claxton, P. M. Remedios and J. M. Rosa Pereira.

### LEAGUE TABLE.

Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
V. R. C.	8	0	0	16
C. V. C.	8	7	1	16
B. U. F.	7	5	2	10
L. R. C.	8	4	3	9
B. O. C.	7	5	2	10
R. E.	6	2	4	4
83rd Co. R.G.A.	7	2	6	4
87th Co. R.G.A.	7	6	0	2
88th Co. R.G.A.	8	0	7	1

## THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD CO.

### CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN RATES OF PASSAGE.

The Austrian Lloyd Co. announce a considerable reduction in steamer fares between Bombay, Trieste and London which came into effect from February 1, and also the introduction of a new fortnightly line of one-class steamers at accelerated speed. In order to cope with this traffic the company are proceeding with the construction of a fleet of seven new fast steamers of which three are ready. The basis of the scheme is that the whole of the first and second class accommodation on all steamers on the Trieste-Bombay line will be combined into one class with single fares ranging from Rs. 35 to Rs. 500 with return tickets for two years at one and a half fares; passengers to be allowed to make the sea voyage in one direction by the Messageries Maritimes, the Italian Navigation Company or the North German Lloyd.

## MACAO'S DELIMITATION.

### EXTRANEOUS AGITATION.

#### [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 27th August.  
The Chinese residing in Macao have submitted a telegraphic petition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs requesting the Waiwupu to issue urgent instructions to H. E. Ko Ye Hui, Chinese Delimitation Commissioner to the effect that His Excellency should in conducting negotiations with the Portuguese on the Macao Boundary question strenuously maintain a firm attitude in protection of China's sovereign rights and must not give away so much as an inch of land beyond the original boundary limits.

The people of the prefecture of Linchow have also wired to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in similar strain on the same subject.

Yesterday H. E. Ko was in receipt of a telegram from the Waiwupu informing him of the contents of the telegraphic petitions received by the Ministry.

## PORT REGULATIONS OF VLADIVOSTOK.

The following interesting letters dated Vladivostok, July 31, appear above the signature of Messrs. Knust and Albers in the correspondence columns of the *Nagasaki Press*:—  
"Since the introduction of the import duty on Eastern Bunka, it has been witnessed that Masters of vessels bound for this port and Nikolajefsk do not comply with the Russian Customs regulations and that the shipping documents for cargo to be discharged at this port and Nikolajefsk are not made up in accordance with these regulations; a series of inconveniences equally awkward both for the Customs house, for the ship's agent and the Ship's Company, also in many instances heavy fines are the result of these offences and as in many cases only ignorance of the existing Customs regulations in the cause of such offences, we herewith beg to apply to our correspondents residing here to forward the chief requirements as placed down in the Russian Customs regulations with the respectful request to pay proper attention to them and to advise Masters accordingly whenever they dispatch a steamer to this country."

Upon arrival of a steamer here, the Captain has to present to the Customs house the following papers: (1) The ship's documents (ship's register and articles). (2) Manifest of all cargo for this country. (3) A complete set of bills of lading (Captain copies, which are to be signed by the Captain or the agent at port of shipment). (4) Passenger list with number of passengers. (5) A complete list of stores and provisions.

Besides the Master has to sign a so-called Captain's Declaration and to state in the same amongst other data: (a) The number of packages to be discharged as per manifest. (b) All goods and/or articles on board not manifested nor stated in the stores and provision lists. After this declaration has been signed by the Captain, the vessel will be searched by the Customs' officers and if any goods and/or other articles having a merchantable value are found that have been hidden or have not been recorded in the manifest, Captain's declaration or store and provision list, such goods or articles will be treated as contraband. It is a general rule nothing should be hidden and everything declared.

The Bills of Lading must contain (a) Marks and Nos. the same as shown on the goods, (b) The number of packages, (c) The nature of packing (whether cases, etc., the term "packages" not being admissible), (d) A proper commercial description of the goods (general terms such as "merchandise," "drugs," etc., not being admitted), (e) The gross weight. (Note: The total gross weight and the total number of packages of each B/Ldg should also be given in letters, not in figures only.) The Manifest should give a proper specification of the goods and the number of the latter should correspond with the manifest. The manifest is to be signed by the agent at port of loading and a spare copy should be supplied for agent's use. All entries or alterations in the bills of lading and/or Manifests should be avoided; altogether, else same have to be authenticated at the port of shipment by the Port Authorities: bills of lading made out to "Order" or "Bearer" must be endorsed by the shippers.

A proper attendance to these directions is absolutely necessary, as high fines are stipulated for any fault against the rules, viz: A fine of 100 roubles for each package shortlanded against B/Ldg and Manifest. A fine of 100 roubles for each package over-landed. If the importation of such cargo is prohibited, a fine equal to the duty for over cargo not manifested but admitted for importation in Russia. Fines from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 are provided for each inaccuracy, discrepancy or deviation from the above regulations regarding shipping documents.

The importation of the following articles is altogether prohibited: Playcards (Chinese and Japanese included), Margarine produce, Pork and all preserved sausages, etc., made of pork. Patent medicines (unless special license granted).

## THE TROOPING SEASON.

### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS BETWEEN ENGLAND THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

The troping programme between England, the colonies and India for the season 1909-10 is issued.

The steamer *Roberts* arrives in Bombay on October 6 with drafts; returns to Karachi on October 12 with drafts; sails again for home December 10, with Royal Horse Artillery, 1st, 16th and 42nd batteries; returns to Karachi with drafts February 3, and sails again February 11 for home with drafts.  
The steamer *Dongola* arrives in Bombay on October 19 with the 8th Hussars and sails for home on October 27 with drafts touching at Aden November 1; returns to Karachi, December 21, with 4th King's Royal Rifle Corps, and sails again for home December 27; returns to Bombay February 22 with drafts 1st Borneo and South India and sails again for home March 2 with drafts.  
The steamer *Plancy* arrives at Bombay on October 28 with drafts for Burma and South India and sails again for home November 5 with drafts; returns to Bombay January 3, with 1st Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and sails again for home January 11 with King's Royal Rifle Corps; returns to Bombay March 4 with drafts and sails again March 11 with drafts.

The transport *Sudan* arrives at Madras on December 3 from China with 2nd Cameron Highlanders and sails on January 3 from Bombay and Durban conveying the Scottish Rifles and the companies of the Wilshire Regiment.

## STRANDING OF THE "DERFFLINGER."

### HOW IT HAPPENED.

Though a few days late the *M.S. Derfflinger* came into port at an early hour yesterday morning, noon the worse for taking the ground in the vicinity of the Needles on her outward run, says the *Singapore Free Press* of 27th ult. A report got about on Wednesday evening owing to the non-arrival of the mail steamer that something had gone wrong with the machinery, but there is no truth in the rumour, the reason being that owing to the strong current running with the steamer and the difficulty of hauling her at Tanjong Pagar in the dark, the pilot deemed it expedient to come alongside in daylight. The story of the vessel's stranding after she had left Southampton is a simple explanation of how dependent are these giant steamers on some insignificant cogwheel, rivet, or other part of their vast mechanism. Just at the critical moment the steam steering gear went wrong in a current running strong, and the *Derfflinger* found herself stuck fast on a sand-bank. "The vessel," to use the words of an official on board, "was just as steady as you see her now. No commotion, no instability, no danger even on the part of the passengers to leave the steamer. Fortunately the weather was calm and the work of discharging cargo was carried on as simply as at Tanjong Pagar. The forced detention was alleviated by music, cards, ship's sports and wondering when we should float. Five strenuous Southampton tugs came out after we had discharged 150 tons of cargo. Nobody went away in the meantime although we told them that if they wished they could transfer to another of the Company's steamers, free of charge, but all seemed determined to stay. The *Derfflinger* and they did after putting overboard 150 tons of heavy stuff, including a lot of silver for China; the vessel was ready for the combined efforts of the tugs and was floated successfully. As soon as this was accomplished we steamed back to Southampton and had a thorough survey made of the vessel's keels. Divers were sent down and an unanimous opinion expressed that no injury had been sustained. The place where we went ashore being said naturally accounts for this opinion. The particular spot is about a mile from the Needles, or two hours from Southampton, and at the time we struck a strong current was running through the narrow passage. At Southampton we took our 150 tons of lighter cargo on board again including the Chinese silver and several fresh passengers who had heard of the detention and whom it suited to embark just then. The vessel then left on her Eastern voyage, after two days' detention as sound as she is now, and probably there will be no docking until we reach Bremerhaven again."

"Troubles never come singly," remarked the narrator of this account to the *S. F. P. reporter*. "When we were going through the Suez Canal a large British freight steamer just ahead of us got the chain of a buoy round her propeller and there we were stuck for another twenty-four hours, but no harm beyond the delay."

Captain Zacharias, in command of the *Derfflinger*, is a man who has been trading east in such steamers as the *Stettin*, *Schwaben* and *Sumatra*, for the past ten years and an acknowledged skillful and careful commander.

## A FUGED DRAFT.

### CHINESE CLERK ACCUSED OF THEFT.

A sensation was created in native circles yesterday, when Lam Yuen Po, a clerk, in the employ of the San Shing firm, 160, Wing Lok Street, was arrested on a warrant for alleged fraud. The charge preferred against him at the Magistracy, this morning, was that he, on the 28th inst., with intent to defraud, obtained the sum of five hundred dollars by forging a draft purporting to have been a draft of Tai Kok Bank, of Swatow, on their local branch, the Nam Fok Cheong firm, of 27, Bonham Street West. The defendant pleaded not guilty to the charge. Particulars of the case are not known as yet. No evidence was heard, and the case adjourned.

## RUBBER PROSPECTS.

### COMPETITION BETWEEN WILD AND TAME MUST LOWER PRICES.

Commenting on an article on Rubber Output and Rubber Dividends, which we quoted recently from the *Economist*, Mr. Arthur Young, writing to the same journal, says:—

In the article in your last week's issue on Rubber Output and Rubber Dividends, your contributor qualifies the strength of the position he sets forth by stating that he has only presented one side of the question. The following statistics, bearing on the other side, may be of some interest, more especially as towards the end of the article he makes reference to the comparatively small production of the Malay Peninsula, and statistics go to show that already upwards of 200,000 acres are planted with Rubber in these regions, to say nothing of what has been done in Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and other parts of the world, and in five years' time all this area of 200,000 acres will be producing, and on the basis of recent returns from estates now in bearing, the production in 1914 will amount to something like 50,000,000 lbs. or 22,000 tons in round figures, presuming always that there will be sufficient labour to cut and treat such a quantity, and that in the meantime no other contingency, such as disease or hurricanes, have interfered with the trees. Presuming that a similar production is forthcoming from estates already planted in other parts of the East other than the Malay Peninsula, the figures become somewhat startling. One can hardly believe that consumption will increase in a like proportion, and therefore it is to be expected that the time is not far distant when great competition must arise between wild and tame rubber, and a considerable reduction in price result. While it is possible that a moderately capitalised plantation will be able to hold its own, it will be well for the intending investor to make up his mind what is a moderate capital, and avoid companies whose capital has been watered freely.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

### SIGNALLING CLASS.

At Quarry Bay at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, the 30th August, and Thursday, the 2nd September.

### RECRUITING DRILL.

At Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 31st ult., for 20th Gun Drill, Sgt. W. A. Moore, R.O.A. will attend.

### JOINED.

Mr. J. H. Dyer joined the Corps on the 21st ult., assigned Corps No. 1,094 and posted to the Engineer Company.  
Mr. F. Summers joined the Corps on the 24th ult., assigned Corps No. 1,095 and posted to the Engineer Company.  
Mr. E. Hyndman joined the Corps on the 24th ult., assigned Corps No. 1,096 and posted to the Engineer Company.  
Mr. H. J. White joined the Corps on the 25th ult., assigned Corps No. 1,097 and posted to the Engineer Company.

## PRINCE ITO ON CHINA.

### DOUBTS AS TO THE SUCCESS OF A CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

As Prince Ito is the father of Constitutional Government in this country, considerable interest naturally attaches to his views as to the prospects of a similar system being successfully established in China, says the *Kobe Herald*. At a banquet given in honour of the Korean Crown Prince and himself, at Fukushima, a few days ago he spoke at some length on the subject. He was sorry, he said, to find that his regarding the progress of Constitutional administrations in Persia and Turkey had been realised, the monarchies of both countries being deposed. In Japan such proceedings could not be dreamed of even by a child. There, in fact, the foundations of the Constitution had now become firmly established. In that connection, he would like to draw their attention to the proposed establishment of a Constitution in China. On whether or not that project proved a success, the fate of the Empire of China must, he believed, depend. Unfortunately, however, he could not but feel doubts on the point, and as a failure to satisfactorily establish constitutionalism in China might endanger the peace of the Far East, he ventured to ask them to pay attention to certain considerations. In Japan there was great facility for inter-communication. Being an island, it was easy to go by sea from one part of the country to another, and the same position to a number of railways, with the result that there was no difficulty in assembling a Diet at Tokio even in the winter, but the case was entirely different with China. With the exception of certain rivers, the facilities for inter-communication in the interior were extremely scanty. He therefore could not help wondering how the Chinese Government would be able to get a Parliament together every year. With the exception of the Yangtze, there was almost no means of communication with Szechuan, which had a population of 70,000,000, and it took about half-a-year to go to some parts of that Province. It was also very difficult to reach portions of the interior of Kansu. Both the enormousness of China and the difficulty of communication were, indeed, almost beyond the imagination of people living in Japan. Consequently, even if Constitutional Administration were successfully established in China, it was difficult to see how it could be properly carried out. Furthermore, it was very far from an easy matter to change customs in China. It was very difficult to reform even the mode of assessing taxes. When he (Prince Ito) met Li Hong-chang at Peking, he told him that it was very unfortunate that the Chinese Government's revenue was only 130,000,000 a year although her Empire was so extensive, and advised him to readjust taxation in order to establish a satisfactory Army and Navy and reorganise the Government. Li answered that since the Hun era, many hundreds years before, it had been impossible to improve the practice as to taxation. I then said if China was unable to reform not only customs, which had existed since the Hun era but some which had been in vogue since the commencement of her history, she might fail. He made no reply. In the third place, he would be remembered that constitutional administration should be established upon a foundation of local autonomy, but it is very difficult for China to establish even the latter. In any case, the question of how the Chinese Constitutional movement would affect the general peace in the Far East was undoubtedly a serious problem. If China should not succeed in conducting Constitutional administration after establishing such a system, what would be her fate? He had not seen in any paper or magazine the views of European or American authorities with regard to this point. He did not know whether it was because they had not given attention to it or whether, having studied it, they had purposely remained silent. As he was a neighbour, Japan must be very much affected by the result, whatever it was, of the Chinese Constitutional movement, so that the Japanese should pay more attention than they now did to all developments in that direction.

## TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

### DECISION IN FAVOUR OF FOREIGN FIRM.

The Patent Bureau has upheld a petition brought by Messrs. Joh. S. Steilers & Co., Nuremberg, Germany, for invalidation of a trade-mark, No. 22,354, registered by Mr. Kamijo-Chojro, No. 8, Yokoyama-cho, 3-chome, Tokyo, and decided that the trade-mark in question used for lead pencils is invalid. The decision is published in the *Official Gazette* of the 24th ultimo.



## TREB-FELLING BY CHINESE.

## WOOD-STEALERS FINED.

Tree-felling is a common offence among the coolie fraternity of the Colony. This morning, two private chair coolies in the employ of Mr. John Hing-jing, and Lieut. Col. Murray, of the Buffs, were arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazland (First Magistrate) for being in unlawful possession of newly-cut wood. It appears that the two men some time ago decided that they should relieve Government of a particular tree in the Peak district and having once made up their mind, forthwith set to work. With the help of sharp-edged chop-pers, they vigorously proceeded with their work of wood-stealing, but unfortunately they were rudely disturbed from their occupation by the unannounced appearance of an Indian policeman who had been sent from the police station on this beat. As soon as the thieves smelt danger, they unceremoniously dropped their "batches," and incidentally the tree, and made a bee-line as fast as their legs could carry them to the houses of their respective employers. They were, however, shortly afterwards captured, this part of the work being greatly facilitated in view of the fact that one of the coolies had on a lively having all the colours of the rainbow. This morning, the two coolies had to each contribute \$7 to the Colony's much-depleted Treasury.

## CALIFORNIAN FRIES.

## CHINA'S PARTICIPATION.

The first batch of checks for the Portola festival fund of \$200,000 reached the committee at its headquarters in the Phoenix building yesterday, reports the *San Francisco Chronicle* of 28th July. These were in response to the formal appeal issued by the finance committee of the festival on Monday. More checks and promises of subscriptions are expected to-day, and from now on it is hoped that there will be a steady stream of remittances.

Until Monday, when 35,000 individual letters were sent out by the finance committee, signed by Louis Stoss, Frank B. Anderson and James K. Arnsby, and the publicity given to the call, in yesterday's newspapers, no step had been taken by the committee to collect funds.

It was felt that it was advisable, before soliciting subscriptions, to see to what extent the outside world would be interested in the festival. Now that it has been established that all the principal foreign nations will send warships here, or will be represented in some official capacity, and that many thousands of visitors will come to the city, it is believed that the importance of promoting the celebration is being generally realized. Contributions will be freely made not only by all classes of citizens of San Francisco, but also throughout the State.

TO REPRESENT CHINA.  
The announcement that the Chinese Government, having been assured that Chinese sailors will be as welcome on American soil as the sailors of any other friendly power, will in all probability send one, and perhaps two, warships here was a chief topic of interest yesterday. While confirming the fact that the Chinese resident of the United States, Mr. Wang, has the prospect of Chinese warships coming here, the Chinese Consul-General, had nothing new yesterday to add to the announcement in yesterday's *Chronicle*.

The vessels from which the Chinese Government will likely make a selection for its representation here, it was said yesterday, are the *Hai Shen*, the *Hai Shou* and the *Hai Yung*. These three warships were built for China by the Vulcan Iron Works at Stettin, Germany, in 1897 and 1898—each is a cruiser of 2,903 tons displacement, having a speed of 20.7 knots, and carrying a complement of 244 men.

In the event that China decides to send a larger vessel, the cruiser *Hai Chi* will, it was said, probably be selected. This ship was built at Elswick in 1899, and is of 4,300 tons displacement, with a speed of twenty-four knots. She carries 374 men. The *Hai Chi* is the most powerful Chinese warship completed, a number of new battle-ships which have been projected for the new Chinese navy not having yet been finished.

The participation of China in the Portola festival, it was said by prominent Chinese yesterday, will be made in a whole-souled way. The part which the United States has played in the international game of warships here, has been the check-board has been much appreciated by the Chinese, who particularly remember this country's disinterested action in the matter of the Chinese indemnity.

WILL BE A MONSTER PAGEANT.  
With the assurance that China will send a warship here the list of countries which are certain to be represented in the "naval" pageant in San Francisco by includes: Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Japan, China and a number of Central and South American republics, besides the vessels which the United States Navy department will delegate. In all it is likely that nearly fifty warships will be assembled here, flying the flags of fifteen or more nations.

"With the foreign nations and our own Government contributing so splendidly to the programme," said Chairman Louis Stoss of the finance committee, yesterday, "it becomes absolutely necessary that the remainder of the programme, which is to be managed by the Portola committee, acting for the State, should be correspondingly magnificent."

"The reputation of California demands that the entire festival be on a scale never before approached by a State pageant. It is a very important part of the city and in a lesser but still very tangible degree every resident of the State will benefit by the coming of so many thousand visitors, we have no doubt that the amount which we consider necessary to raise—\$200,000—will be subscribed, and so promptly that we shall be able to start at once with the preparations."

## THE ROBBER MARKET.

## MESSRS. THOMPSON'S FORTNIGHTLY CIRCULAR.

Owing to the extremely small quantity of hard fine Para offering on spot and the strong American demand, we have had an excited market, and the price has advanced 1s. 4d. per lb. for this grade during the past fortnight, ending July 31. Cacao beans in plentiful supply, have only advanced 5d. per lb. To-day's spot quotations are as follows:—hard core fine 8s. 6d. soft core fine 7s. 5d. Manzanilla scrappy negro-beds 5s. 6d. and upriver cacao half 4s. 7d. per lb.

At yesterday's auction, 3,700 packages of plantation were offered, of which 465 (about 100 tons) were from Ceylon and 7,719 (about 80 tons) from Malaya. The market opened strong and improved during the sale, and an advance of about 1s. 4d. per lb. was paid for ordinary sheet and biscuit, and about the same for light crepes. Brown sheet was very irregular but on the whole sold well. Scraps sold from 6s. to 6s. 6d. Smoked sheet is in great favour with consumers and fetched up to 8s. 6d., or about 3d. per lb. premium over ordinary fine sheet.

## A MIDNIGHT SCENE.

## SHIPPING OFFICER ACCUSED OF ASSAULT.

"Yes, Sir, I struck him, but it was under great provocation." This was the excuse a shipping officer tendered in the Police Court, last Thursday morning, when he was charged with assaulting an Indian police-constable in Des Voeux Road Central at midnight on Friday. The defendant pleaded guilty, and made the excuse as given above.

The policeman stated that while he was on duty outside the Hongkong Hotel at midnight he saw the defendant reclining in a ricksha. The puller approached him and said that he did not know where to take the defendant, and that he would not pay him fare. Witness aroused the defendant and asked where he was going. The shipping man replied that it was none of his business and struck the policeman in the face. The latter seized him by the right arm, and received another blow.

Mr. F. A. Hazland—What was the provocation?  
Defendant stated that after a spree he wanted to go to a certain place, and the policeman thought fit to insult him, calling him a "big swine." Defendant told him that if he said those words again he would knock him down, which he did.

The defendant at this stage asked for an adjournment to engage a solicitor.

## THE "TACOMA-MARU."

## HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO THE KAWASAKI YARD.

The O. S. K. steamer *Tacoma-maru*, which was built at the Kobe Kawasaki Dockyard and has completed her maiden voyage to Tacoma, is stated to have proved very satisfactory in all respects, her arrival at Tacoma being two days ahead of schedule. It is now stated that the board of directors of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has presented a testimonial to the Kawasaki Dockyard, accompanied by a gift of ¥,000.

## TRIAD SOCIETY, RAID.

## EIGHT SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

For how long it has been known to the police that 34, Gage Street was the rendezvous of members of the Triad Society, and for how long have the police failed in their attempt to capture them red-handed?

Some weeks ago it became known at headquarters that meetings of Triad Society men were held almost nightly within a stone's-throw, so to speak, of the station. Many attempts, so it is said, were made to raid the house, but with no result, as the news had got abroad of the contemplated visit.

On Sunday last, however, Inspector Hanson and a party of men raided the house and captured eight men, together with a number of documents, which were said to belong to the unlawful society.

Those arrested were:—Wan Sam (35), a carpenter, of 45, Aberdeen Street; Ho Hui (37), a lime-washer, of Tai Weng Street; Lam Sin (35), a hawker of Queen's Road East; Fung Wai (29), a tailor, of 17, First Street; Tan Chan (30), a hawker of Queen's Road West; Chan Chai (30), a hawker, of 44, Third Street; Lam Yam (31), a carpenter, of 4, Peel Street; and Li Sing (31), of 15, Aberdeen Street.

The suspects were charged in the Police Court with being members of an unlawful society, and the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

## BURGLARS IN YOKOHAMA.

## FOREIGN PREMISES ENTERED.

On the morning of the 24th ultimo the offices of Messrs. Church & Co., at No. 57, Main Street, Yokohama, were entered by a burglar or burglars, and an attempt made upon the safe. Although the outer lock was forced off, says the *Japan Gazette*, the safe containing negotiable securities valued at several hundred yen, remained intact.

Some mechanics employed by Messrs. Church & Co., residing on the premises, were awakened at about three o'clock by someone in the building. Information was at once sent to the police, who were promptly on the scene, but the intruder, finding that he was discovered, made his exit through a skylight. In his flight, however, he left behind him a note, together with tools taken from the room, and a deposit of the premises, and a revolver—belonging to Mr. Church, which had only a day or two before been given out to the mechanics to clean.

The man seems to have had the weapon near by in case of interruption, but fortunately there were no cartridges to hand. It is thought the intruder was someone familiar with the premises. An inspection of the premises by Mr. Church leads him to the conclusion that the man entered from the lane adjoining the buildings, and securing admittance through a small window leading into the repairing room, managed to collect the tools which he afterwards used.

## AMERICAN CHANGES IN CHINA.

## MINISTER CRANE SPEAKS OF REAPING MACHINES—THE DANKING OUTLOOK.

Charles R. Crane of Chicago, the newly appointed Minister to China, was in New York on July 31, and had something to say about the chances for American commercial enterprise in the Far East.

Among the things most generally sold in China, he said, "are American reaping machines, and they have been introduced into North China and into Eastern Siberia. The manufacturers have not only established three or four distributing stations in Northern Asia but one of them is arranging to build a reaper factory in Moscow, which will serve as a means of supply to the Chinese and Siberian trade as well as in Russia proper. "We shall need strong banking institutions in China," he went on, "and no doubt in due time we shall have them. The recent opening of branches of the International Banking Corporation in Peking and Hankow is the beginning of a move in the right direction. With good administrative support and strong financial interests enlisted every banking requirement for the promotion of American interests in China will without doubt be forthcoming."

STEALING a sampan worth about \$20 from a Kowloon City merchant, was the charge preferred against two men belonging to a stone junk at the Police Court, to-day (28th ult.). The sampan was moored near the beach at Kowloon City, and the defendant, it is stated, sunk her with rocks. This was three days ago. A search was made by the owner for the boat, but it was unavailing. At an early hour this morning the defendants were seen diving into the water and removing the rocks from the boat, their intention being to get her up and take her away. Sergeant Sim was on the look-out, however, and arrested the two men. A plea of not guilty was entered, and the case adjourned.

## CANTON-DAY BY DAY.

## VILLAGE ROBBERY.

## [From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 26th August.

On the 26th day of this month, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the village of Ma Sha, in the district of Nankai, was attacked by robbers, of whom most were soldiers stationed in the vicinity. Sixteen houses in all were ransacked and five persons were kidnapped. The case has been reported to the Nankai Magistrate and yesterday that official sent a deputy to the village to investigate.

## LAUNCH FERRY.

The Canton Launch Guild has petitioned the officials for the privilege of running ferry boats in low of steam launches between Canton and Hoi-an to take the places of the sampans, which are not considered to be safe enough for passenger traffic. The petition of the Steam Launch Guild is now under consideration, and, if granted, the people will appreciate the action of the Steam Launch Guild in providing a steam ferry traffic service in the Pearl River between Canton and Hoi-an.

## LEATHER FACTORY.

It is reported that the required capital for the formation of the proposed Canton Leather Factory has been fully subscribed and that a site has been selected in the vicinity of the tanks of the Canton Waterworks for the establishment of the factory.

## CANTON VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

A telegram, received here this afternoon, states that H.E. Yuan Shu Huan, the Canton Viceroy-designate, left Shanghai to-day, (28th inst.) by the steamer *Hsin Ming* for Hongkong. H.E. Yuan is accompanied by his family and suite.

A delegation was sent to-day by the Canton officials on board the gunboat *Po Fik* to Hongkong to meet the coming Viceroy, on his arrival at your end. Tso Tai Si Yui Chui and Mr. Sit Wing Nin, Deputies of Foreign Affairs, will also leave for Hongkong by night boats for the same purpose.

## PROCLAMATION BY ACTING VICEROY.

As the new Viceroy, H.E. Yuan, is shortly expected at the Southern Capital, where he will assume charge of the Liang Kwang Viceroyalty, the Acting Viceroy, H.E. Wu Seung Lum, has issued a notification to the public that he would cease to receive petitions from the 26th inst.

## CONSULAR VISITS.

The Acting Viceroy, H.E. Wu Seung Lum, proceeded to the Shamshu on 9 o'clock this morning to pay official calls to several foreign Consuls at Canton.

## GAMBLING PROHIBITED.

Lately, the people in this city, especially those belonging to the Mandarin class, have been indulging in games of "Sparrow," which, though not so harmful as "Fan Tan," is still considered injurious to the moral welfare of the people. The Tai-tai of Constabulary has now issued a proclamation to prohibit this form of gambling, the violation of which will meet with condign punishment.

## ANTI-OPIMUM CAMPAIGN.

The Canton Government Anti-Opium Bureau has issued circular instructions to require all the servants in the official yamens and departments, etc., to report at the Bureau and present themselves for examination. If any one is still addicted to the drug and should fail to appear as directed he will be severely punished.

## NEW PROVINCIAL JUDGE.

The newly appointed Canton Provincial Judge, Chiu Yin Pun, is expected to arrive here about the beginning of the 5th month, to take up his new appointment.

## RIOT IN SHAMSHU.

A riot occurred here on the Shamshu Creek this morning between the Shamshu guards (Chinese) and the rice merchants owing to a rice junk having entered the Creek and, as alleged, having caused an obstruction there. She was ordered to remove but the men on board refused to comply. Whereupon words were exchanged between the men of the two parties and in the end words led to blows. The rice merchants along the Sha Koo Street, in front of the Creek, on the Canton side were at once informed of the disturbance and they were then collected in a large number to attack the guards. In the melee several persons were injured. The rice merchants have closed their doors against the transaction of business to-day with the intention of going on strike. The Tai-tai of Constabulary, on learning of the incident, proceeded with several officials to the scene of disturbance to restore order. The officials have now the case in hand and it is expected they will soon settle the trouble without much difficulty.

## FIRE.

At 10 o'clock last night an outbreak of fire occurred in Ngau Yu Kiu in the Western suburb in a building contractor's shop. Seventeen houses in all were destroyed and several others were more or less damaged. During the last few days several cases of fire have been recorded.

## THE SHAMSHU DISTURBANCE.

With reference to the disturbance which occurred here yesterday morning between the Shamshu Chinese guards and the rice merchants as reported yesterday, the Tai-tai of Constabulary has now ordered the Captain of the guards, Fan Kam Chuen, to be removed from office and the two men who were the originators of the disturbance to be banished, and further to be exhibited in the stocks in Sha Koo Street. When the disturbance was in progress, the guards entered the Hong Long rice shop and they attacked the accountant and destroyed goods to the value of over two hundred dollars. The guards are alleged to have also taken away from the shop an account book and a sum of 170 taels in cash, as reported by the shop folk to the Tai-tai of Constabulary. Captain Fan, besides being removed from office, was required to compensate the shop for the loss. After the case was so settled, the Tai-tai of Constabulary again proceeded to Sha Koo Street and personally persuaded the rice merchants to resume business. The rice merchants all appeared satisfied with the action of the officials in the punishment meted out to Captain Fan and the guards, and afterwards in the afternoon of the same day re-opened their doors and resumed business as usual. Captain Fan was furthermore ordered by the Tai-tai of Constabulary to let off a quantity of fire-crackers at the doors of the rice shops in that street in token of apology for his mistake. The injured men are now under the medical treatment of the Canton Red Cross Society.

## CONSUL-GENERAL IN AUSTRALIA.

Owing to the death of his mother, Tso Tai Liang, at present Chinese Consul-General in Australia, has applied for four months' leave of absence to return to his native city in Canton to go into mourning. Tso Tai Liang is expected to arrive here very shortly.

## THIEF.

Yesterday a thief was arrested by the guards of the Canton-Hankow Railway for stealing a

railway passenger's baggage which contained a sum of two hundred dollars. The thief was handed over to the Nankai Magistrate; he was ordered to be exposed in the stocks for ten days at the Railway station at Wong Sha. After the expiration of this period, the man will serve a term of imprisonment.

## THE NEW VICEROY.

The new Canton Viceroy, H.E. Yuan Shu Huan, is expected to arrive here this afternoon from Hongkong by the steamer *Hsin Ming*. The officials have assembled at the Tien Tai Wharf and arrangements have already been completed to receive H.E. Yuan. On his arrival here the new Viceroy will take up his temporary residence in the Kwong Ngar Shu Kuk and will remove to the Viceroy's yamen when he has assumed charge of office on the 4th instant.

[The Viceroy's arrival at Canton was announced in a special telegram from our Canton correspondent yesterday afternoon.—Ed., H.K.T.]

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write this afternoon:

Although only a small business has been done during the week, the market continues firm with a hardening tendency.

The eighth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the China Light and Power Co., Ltd., is advertised to take place on Saturday, the 11th inst., at noon. The transfer books of the company will be closed on the 10th and 11th inst.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have ruled quiet during the week and close slightly weaker. A small sale has been put through at \$1,000 and there are further sellers. The London rate is 103 1/2 ex div. Nationals are in favour at 56 1/2.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have declined to 18 1/2 at which price there are sellers. North China and Yangtze are both quiet and without business to report at quotations. Sales of Unions have been effected at \$315 and \$378.

Fire Insurances.—China Fire has been sold at \$115. Hongkong Fire is firm and inquired for at the improved rate of \$350.

Shipping.—Both China and Manila and Docks are quiet and neglected at quotations. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have hardened to \$1 1/2 but there are sellers at the close. Indo-Chinas are wanted at \$5 1/2, without business to report, but shares can probably be had at a slightly higher price. Shell Transports have been dealt in at 7 1/2, closing with further buyers. Star Ferries, old and new, are unaltered.

Refineries.—China Sugars have further strengthened, and there are buyers at \$14 1/2, but holders are waiting for higher prices. London Sugars are easier and obtainable at \$9. Perak Sugars have weakened and Singapore has been done at 21s. 2 1/2.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have sellers at 11s. 18 1/2 in the North. Rauba remain out of favour and neglected at 33.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have strengthened to \$50 at which they close strong with no shares offering. Whampoa Docks have likewise strengthened and are quoted buyers at \$52, but none are obtainable at the rate. Shanghai Docks have improved to 7 1/2, at which rate sales have taken place. Hongkong Wharves are a firmer market in the North with buyers at the improved rate of 11s. 14 1/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Hotels are quiet at \$7 1/2 for the old and \$4 1/2 for the new shares. Hongkong Lands are a shade easier at \$105, sellers, Humphreys Estates can be had at \$92.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are obtainable at 5 1/2. Ewoi declined to 11s. 13 1/2 buyers during the early part of the week, but at the close there are sellers at 11s. 13 1/2. In other Northern Mills, we take the following changes from latest market prices:—Internationale (Canton) 11s. 14s. 1/2 buyers. Sanyang 11s. 15 1/2 buyers.

Miscellaneous.—China Light and Powers have been sold at \$61 and 5 1/2, closing easier at the latter rate. Dairy Farms have found buyers at \$17, and more can be placed. Green Island Cements have been sold at \$8.70. Sales of Hongkong Ice have been effected at \$188 ex the interim dividend of \$2 per share paid on the 25th ult. Peak Tramways are weaker and on offer at \$14 and \$14 1/2 for the old and new shares respectively. Philippines are in demand at \$9. Langkats, after rising to 1s. 10 1/2, have reacted and are now wanted at 11s. 12 1/2.

Rubber.—The Rubber market has been fairly active during the week under review, and prices in most stocks show an improvement on last week's quotations. Anglo-Malays have improved to 27-30, but there are sellers. Balgowsies are firm with buyers at 55 1/2 (S'pore). Castorfields are quoted at £2. 10/- and Highland and Lowlands at £3. 5/- Linings, after sales at £13. 1/- and £13. 6/-, are in demand at £12. 10/-.

Leadburs have buyers at £2. 10/- and slightly weaker and on offer at £4. 5/- and possibly shares could be obtained cheaper. Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 11s. 11 1/2 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 74 1/2.

Dividends Payable.—Langkats.—Third quarterly dividend of 11s. 13 1/2 for a/c 1909 payable in Shanghai on the 15th inst.

Forward Settlements.—The following dates have been fixed by the Stockbrokers' Association of Hongkong for Forward Settlements:—September Settlement, 29th September. October " 30th October. November " 29th November. December " 29th December.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	119 1/2
Do. demand	120 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight	119 3/4
France—Bank T.T.	230
Do. demand	231
Germany—Bank T.T.	179
Do. demand	182 1/2
India T.T.	334 1/2
Do. demand	337 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100.	74 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	81 1/2
Yokohama—Bank T.T.	82 1/2
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/C	109 1/2
6 months' sight L/C	109 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	44 1/2
4 months' sight	44 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	109 1/2
4 months' sight France	234 1/2
6 months' sight	235 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	183 1/2
Bar Silver	39 1/2
Bank of England rate	21 1/2
Sovereign	21 1/2

The following officers of regiments represented in Far Eastern garbisons have passed the qualifying examination for promotion to the next superior rank:—East Kent Regiment, Captain C. H. Hood, Middlesex Regiment, Captain H. F. Ricknell and Lieutenant J. J. Macartney.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PERAK is policed with a contingent of 3,225 officers and men.

ANOTHER earthquake has visited Shiga prefecture. Sixty people were injured.

AN estimate of Tls. 90,000 has been made for the cost of the proposed Senate House in Peking.

THE Resolution dealing with the increase in liquor licences will not be proceeded with at the meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday.

St. Petersburg papers allege that a secret agreement is being negotiated between China and Japan in anticipation of another war in the Far East.

THE Colonial Secretary advises the receipt of a telegram from the Government of Burma notifying that restrictions against arrivals from the port of Hongkong have been removed.

A CHAIR coolie, who refused to accept hire, when called by Mr. John Ross, an overseer of the Water Works, had a fine of \$10 to pay in the Police Court, last Tuesday morning.

THE death occurred in the house of her mother Paris on 28th July of Lady Sassoon, wife of Sir Charles Sassoon, M.P. She was a daughter of Baron Gustave de Rothschild, and was married in 1887.

A SHOPKEEPER, who was found guilty of issuing an unimprinted receipt to a customer, who paid him a bill amounting to \$5.88, was, in the Police Court, last Tuesday, ordered by Mr. J. R. Wood to pay a fine of \$5.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospital:—  
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.....\$ 50

THE outbreak of cholera among the natives at Cheloo is lessening and there are now fewer cases. The first case among foreigners occurred on 25th Aug., when Mr. George Cornwell, the pilot, was attacked. Mr. Cornwell died at two o'clock the following morning.

LANCE-SERGEANT Edwards, of the Water Police Station, charged a boatman before Mr. F. A. Hazland last Monday morning, with making fast to the French mail steamer *Polynesian* while she was under way in the harbour on Saturday. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

A LAD named Li Fuk, nineteen years of age, stole a bicycle from 52, Haiphong Road, Kowloon, some time last week, and was arrested while he was attempting to sell it. He pleaded guilty to the charge in the Police Court, last Monday, and Mr. J. R. Wood sent him to goal for a term of six weeks.

THE statement recently made by friends of Sir Robert Hart is, we think, a little too pronounced. Sir Robert is now out of town for a rest, as his old enemy—insomnia—is giving him trouble. His general health is fair. The Chinese Government is still very anxious that Sir Robert should return.—L. & C. Express.

A CURIOUS charge was heard in the Police Court, last Monday. A Chinese lady, who resides at 20, Aberdeen Street, was charged by her husband with the larceny of her box of clothing and jewellery, valued at \$4.80 on the 8th February last. Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell appeared for the defence, and the hearing was adjourned.

HIS Excellency the Governor has been pleased to order that the record or file of patents heretofore kept and the Register of Patents be transferred from the Colonial Secretary's Office to the office of the Deputy Official Receiver and be placed under the custody of the Deputy Official Receiver with effect from the 1st September, 1909.

CHU LAI CHU, a barber, of 24, Pottinger Street, was charged in the Police Court, last Tuesday, with uttering a forged \$10 bill on the 23rd August, well knowing the same to be forged. The banknote purported to be one of those issued by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. A plea of not guilty was entered and the case was adjourned.

MR. William O. Jack, M.I.A., of Hongkong, has been elected an Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. In consequence of falling health, Mr. J. S. O'Halloran is retiring from the secretaryship of the Institute after twenty-eight years' service, and the Council have appointed Mr. James R. Bogue, the librarian, to take up the duties as acting secretary.

A DUTCH marine belonging to the *Trompe* was charged in the Police Court, last Tuesday, with behaving in a disorderly manner in Connaught Road Central on Monday, and refusing to pay his ricksha hire. He pleaded guilty to the charges. For his disorderly behaviour he was fined \$5 and he was also ordered to pay the ricksha coolie six cents, the price of his drive.

OUR Canton correspondent writes that, on the 25th ultimo, the ringleader of a certain revolutionary society, named Kwok Ah Fie, was arrested by the local officials in Wei-chow. Many papers and a seal of the society were discovered in the man's possession when arrested. He has been handed over to the Commander-in-Chief Chou Ping Chik, for trial.

CHENG YUK, a cook on board the steamer *Chow-mei*, was charged in the Police Court, to-day (27th ult.), with assaulting a man named Ho Wing on board the steamer this morning. It was stated in evidence that the defendant was seen smuggling some salt on board. The defendant ordered him away, and as he refused to go, the cook seized the salt and threw it overboard and knocked the man down. The magistrate bound him over to keep the peace.

THE forty Chinese forming the deck crew of the liner *Mongolia*, were photographed at San Francisco last month in pursuance of the newly formed plan of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to prevent the smuggling of their Oriental sailors into United States ports. Heretofore an accurate record will be kept of the Chinese, who are alleged to have



